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10. The Commission has also received information from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines that the Philippine National Police (PNP) has been instructed to conduct a nationwide search for the whereabouts of the following individuals:



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BRITISH SHIPBUILDING  
IN 1922.

## SIGNS OF REVIVAL.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

Various estimates have recently been made of the progress of shipbuilding in this country during the year 1922, but we now have the quarterly return of Lloyd's Register, which, in association with the returns for the three preceding quarters, reveals the actual position. Whereas upwards of a million gross tons were launched within the twelve months, only just over 400,000 tons were commenced, leaving a very heavy deficit to be added to the adverse balance of 1921. Fortunately, as the following figures of ships commenced and launched in the four quarters indicate, the tide began to turn at the end of the year, and there is reason to hope that, under the influence of a lower standard of wages, the volume of work in the ensuing months will steadily increase. The figures for last year are as follows:

	Commenced.	Launched.
Jan.-Nov. ....	24 51,008	83 324,353
April-June ....	21 28,877	37 148,486
July-Sept. ....	35 68,428	73 307,232
Oct.-Dec. ....	78 231,187	61 260,588
Total .....	138 400,500	239 1,001,058

In spite of the more favourable record of last quarter, the outlook is still overcast, because most of the new work has been undertaken at prices which leave nothing for overhead charges, much less a profit on the enormous capital represented in the yards, buildings, and equipment of the various shipyards. Shipbuilders cannot go on indefinitely booking orders which, in the most favourable circumstances, will show no profit, and which may result in a loss. It is apparent that the cost of shipbuilding must be brought still lower before there can be anything like a healthy flow of orders. In some instances efforts have been made to reduce matters by using the cheaper steel plates and angles which can now be obtained from Belgium and Germany. This expedient may secure work in British shipyards, but it is obtained at the expense of the employees engaged in the steel works of this country. The development is a significant one. It shows the extent to which firms have been driven by the present scale of wages to manœuvre to obtain work. To what degree the cheapness of these foreign steel plates and angles is due to the depressed exchange rate, no one can say, but it is not to be denied that the British worker. It would indeed be interesting to ascertain to what extent German and Belgian steel plates and angles are responsible for the improvement in the British shipbuilding industry which has lately occurred, and how far the underbidding of foreign steel manufacturers is robbing our own maker of the opportunity of finding employment for their men.

## PROGRESS OF GERMAN SHIPBUILDING.

Throughout the world, with the sole exception of Germany, shipbuilding has suffered from a setback. The orders have been comparatively few, and work on vessels of 544,000 tons have been suspended from one cause and another; in this respect Great Britain and Ireland, with 241,000 tons, have suffered more severely, while abroad Italy has been the chief victim. The tonnage actually under construction throughout the world and its distribution is revealed in the appended table:

	Gross Tons.
Britain and Ireland .....	1,120,000
Abroad .....	1,169,000
Total .....	2,289,000

It will thus be seen that nearly one-half the ships now building are in hand in British and Irish yards. It is even more interesting to notice that Germany leads all foreign countries. No figures are available to indicate the number or size of the ships begun in Germany during the quarter which has just ended, but Lloyd's Register records that, though twenty-eight vessels of 55,487 tons were launched in the last three months of 1922, there are still under construction 109 ships of 416,081 tons. The presumption is that this is an under-estimate. In addition, the port of Danzig has in hand nine steamers of 47,704 tons. It is evident that Germany is rapidly replacing the tonnage which she lost in the war, for during the past year she not only put a large number of new ships into the water, but she bought a great number of ships of older construction in the open market, and especially in this country. At the end of June last she possessed 1,783,000 tons, and at the end of the present half-year she will probably have on the register about 2,000,000 tons—practically all of it modern, efficient, and cheap tonnage.

That Germany is not confining herself to the construction exclusively of medium-sized ships is indicated by Lloyd's Register. The ninety-five vessels, which she is building include seventy-three ranging in tonnage from 5,999 tons downwards, but the remainder comprise three ships of over 6,000 to 7,999 tons; twelve of about 8,000 to 9,999 tons; four of from 10,000 to 14,999 tons; one of 15,000 to 19,999 tons; and two of upwards of 20,000 tons each, while Danzig, besides smaller craft, also has in hand a ship of maximum size. In fact, the only really big ships building abroad at this moment, apart from two in Italy, are the vessels in German and Danzig yards. The assumption that the Treaty of Versailles condemned Germany to extinction as a sea power is already being disproved by events. With the assistance of Government subsidies and the aid which flows from her low exchange, she is putting afloat at this moment a great many vessels at a tonnage price which has no parallel anywhere else. In operating them she has, moreover, the benefit of low wages, for her seamen, like her men ashore, are working for exceedingly small wages, and they are, moreover, working hard.

## IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN ORDERS.

Reverting to the position in British and Irish yards, Lloyd's Register reminds us that we have under construction a considerable number of large steam and motor ships. The following statement shows, apart from twelve small sailers in hand, the size of the steamers and motor-vessels now building in this country:

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LUXURY AFLOAT.  
CONDITIONS OF MODERN TRAVEL  
BY SEA.

The tendency of the passenger lines, arising equally from policy and from competition, was, and is, rather to increase the facilities and amenities enjoyed by passengers than to raise passage rates, says a writer in "Passage" Naval and Shipping Annual. But the movement from the rough simplicity of the "sixties and seventies, through the plain comfort and solidity of fare of the "eighties and nineties, towards the luxury and splendour in the ships of the twentieth century had reached, at the outbreak of war, in the Atlantic trade, where international competition was keenest—particularly competition between British shipowners and the Store-backed German lines—standard which is likely to survive as long as Europe continues year by year to attract in large numbers the richer citizens of the United States of America. This movement towards greater luxury afloat has been mildly reflected in the Eastern and South American trades and while generally speaking the basic first-class fares, plus war-percentage, have remained stationary, factors at the upper end of the scale have continued to express higher values as special cabins and luxurious suites of rooms have been added to the equipment of passenger steamers. Such ships are frequently called floating hotels, but, unlike hotels ashore, they must be entirely replaced at intervals of fifteen or twenty years.

But the poorer first-class passenger can still travel at moderate rates, and with the general improvement in the public rooms of the large liners, which has occurred as part of this movement towards greater luxury, he gets more for his money. This tendency towards luxury in ships is worth a moment's examination. It is not, in the opinion of the writer, to be deplored. If it reflects the passing of greater wealth into the hands of a greater number of individuals, it also indicates the willingness of these individuals to decentralise their wealth; and the provision of a generally higher standard of architecture, decoration, furniture, and accommodation in ships must involve the employment of a vastly greater number of skilled craftsmen in fitting-out yards.

This tendency towards elaboration is reflected in the ships which cater especially for passengers of humbler means, and aided by the universal demand for improved standards, has produced a class of Australian and Atlantic traders, and ships which in space, ventilation, and fittings are not generally inferior to the accommodations provided thirty or forty years ago in the first-class accommodations of the liners of that day.

No change is so eminently remarkable as has occurred during the past sixty years in the accommodation provided for emigrants—or migrants as they are now more conveniently called. It seems to-day a far cry to the time when, in space, ventilation, and sanitation many emigrant ships, especially in rough weather, reproduced conditions approaching those of the Black Hole.

This condition of things has passed away for ever and, in these days, the term "emigrant ship" has become meaningless, for third-class accommodation in first-class liners, and equally in those liners which cater for "one-class" passengers only, invariably transcends the standard laid down by Government regulations. To-day, the third-class passenger has his range of bath-rooms, his dining, smoking, and music saloons, and the open decks on which he can lie down, and in which at least a certain measure of privacy is attainable. The extra cost of all this improvement has been met partly by an increase in the rates of passage-money, but to a much greater extent by improved administration at head-quarters.

For the first time for ten years London's debt showed in 1920-21 a substantial increase, the total at the end of the financial year being £108,787,706, 47,419,843 higher than during the preceding twelve months.

Gross Tonnage	Tons.	Steam.	Motor.
100 and under .....	500	39	4
500 .....	1,000	38	2
1,000 .....	2,000	46	2
2,000 .....	3,000	11	1
3,000 .....	4,000	11	1
4,000 .....	5,000	15	6
5,000 .....	6,000	33	4
6,000 .....	8,000	41	5
8,000 .....	10,000	19	2
10,000 .....	12,000	8	0
12,000 .....	15,000	11	1
15,000 .....	20,000	7	0
20,000 .....	25,000	1	0
25,000 .....	30,000	0	0
30,000 .....	40,000	0	0
40,000 tons and above .....		0	0
Total .....	277	28	

All these vessels are not, however, being built for this country, a consideration which is often ignored. About 300,000 tons of shipping is being completed for foreigners and the British Dominions. The amount of foreign tonnage, however, is steadily falling, while, on the other hand, everyone concerned with the industry realises that it will never be possible to find anything like full employment for the large number of men connected with shipbuilding until British firms are able to compete successfully for foreign orders. Great as is the British mercantile marine, it can never hope to maintain all the yards of this country in full work, and shipbuilding firms are compelled to look abroad for orders. It is all very well for some Labour leaders to suggest that if the British working man holds out for high wages the shipowners of this country will sooner or later be forced to come forward with orders. Shipbuilding, like ship-operating, is an international industry, and in the long run work will go where it can be done most efficiently and most cheaply. There are fortunately no craftsmen in the world to equal those to be found in British and Irish yards.

THE SANDS OF THE  
DESERT.  
IS DESICCATION GRADUALLY  
SPREADING?

A recent message from Cairo stated that preliminary steps are to be taken in examination of the sources of the water on which the life of Egypt depends. The Under-Secretary for Public Works engineers and geologists are to go up the Nile to the Great Lakes, studying the hydrographical conditions. On reaching Entebbe they hope to enlist the sympathy of Uganda towards framing a scheme of observation and study which may take years to complete.

Commenting on the subject *The Times* writes:—For a number of years, the summer supply of water for irrigation has been insufficient; last year it was impossible to grow rice and there is little prospect of anything better in 1923. The great barrage at Aswan, it is true, holds up a vast bulk of flood water against the dry season. But although M. Pierre Loti, in a temporary phase of Anglo-phobia, reproached it for having clouded the skies of Egypt as well as submerging the Temple of Philae it has been at the most a mitigation of water shortage.

## THE NORTHERN DESERT BELT.

Temporary variations in the level of the water in the Great African Lakes occur, and within recent years from Nyasa to Lake Albert, the level on the whole has been falling. But there is much evidence that such changes have happened often at relatively short intervals and have no great significance. There is no evidence as to the rainfall in the tropics becoming less; over the high mountains and steaming plains of the equatorial belt the heavens still pour down sudden and violent torrents of rain, nightly the dew wet the ground and the rainy seasons come and go at their appointed times. But about the Tropics of Cancer in the Northern Hemisphere and of Capricorn in the Southern, two great belts of desert encircle the globe. The northern belt includes the Sahara, the Sudan from the Bayuda stepped towards Lower Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Baluchistan, Bikaner, and the Gobi Desert. In the New World it is represented by New Mexico, Arizona and South California.

The desert belts are regions almost without rainfall and with intense evaporation. Even a great river, threading its way through the arid zone, loses immense quantities of water by evaporation along its course. Where, as in the case of the Nile, the course is tortuous, the banks for the most part low, and the soil porous, a still larger proportion of the water is lost by seepage into the hungry adjoining sands. Works on a very much larger scale than any yet proposed would probably be required to bring the abundant waters of Central Africa down to Egypt in sufficient quantities. A passage through the Sudan would have to be kept open to bring down the water, and a great part of the bed and banks of the Nile transformed into a water-proofed canal through the desert regions.

## GROWTH OF THE DESERTS.

Whatever be the cause, there seems to be a secular expansion of the desert belt, at least in the Northern Hemisphere. The rocky gorges of the Nile, the catenae bear testimony to the passage of water on a scale much larger than any at present. The Sahara is scarred and seamed with old watercourses and the dry beds of lakes, and there is similar evidence from Arizona, New Mexico, and Asia.

Colonel H. de H. Haig, in the current number of *Discovery*, reminds us that the deserts were the centres of past empires. The great nations of antiquity—Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, Phœnicia, the Hittites, Egypt and Carthage, the Aztecs and Incas flourished in lands now without sufficient rainfall, but which, with abundant water supply, would easily produce two crops annually.

The old caravan road from Tripoli to Lake Chad now passes through a waterless desert, but all along its length shows the remains of Roman stone buildings, walls, roads, and paved routes. In Roman days North Africa was a vast granary, with numerous and wealthy cities, and an old Arab saying relates that it was once possible to walk from Mecca to Morocco in the shade. Mesopotamia was once the most fertile region on the earth, and its possession gave power and wealth to many great kings. Persia, now largely in the desert region, achieved wealth and civilisation thousands of years ago, and was a conquering power at the dawn of Greek history. Even Hedin and Sir Aurel Stein have reported the presence of extensive ruins, temples, shrines, and mummies in the Gobi deserts of Central Asia, in regions that are now waterless. It seems a fair inference that the homes of old civilisations, so many and so great, could not have been in their present desert condition.

Colonel Haig advances the theory that the world is actually drying up, more and more quantities of water being locked up in the depths of the earth as vegetation turned into minerals or by direct chemical combination. It is not possible to sink a deep shaft for a mine without encountering water, and he doubts if the bulk of such buried water is ever brought into active circulation again. This conclusion, however, is not inevitable. Even the deepest mine or boring penetrates only a small part of the total depth of the sedimentary rocks. The slow changes which elevate or depress the edges of continents, raise mountain chains, and sink rift valleys, probably strike far deeper than the subterranean stores of water. The surface of the wide oceans gives an almost limitless field for evaporation. It is more probable that the present phase of growth of the northern desert band is only the slow swing of long-period pendulum.

According to the provisional vital statistics for 1922 issued by the Registrar-General the birth-rate for England and Wales is the lowest recorded, except during the war years 1915-1919. The death-rate, however, is higher than in 1921.

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## BOOKKEEPING LAW IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THREE CHINESE MERCHANTS PROSECUTED.

The Manila Times of the 7th inst. says: The first criminal complaint filed for violation of the provisions of Act 2973 of the Philippine legislature commonly known as the bookkeeping law, was filed by the city fiscal's office with the Court of First Instance this morning against two prominent Chinese merchants in the city, Chan Hang Chiu and Chan Bong Chong. Another complaint, of exactly similar nature, was filed this afternoon against Yu Cong Eng, a Chinese with business establishment at 206, Calle Juan Luna. The complaint against Chan Hang Chiu and Chan Bong Chong alleges that during the time between January 1st and March 3rd, 1923, the two accused were associated in business in the city, with a business establishment at 203, Calle Nueva, Binondo, and that conspiring and helping each other mutually, they voluntarily, illegally and criminally kept their books on the business only in Chinese instead of keeping them in English, Spanish or any local dialect. This method of keeping the books employed by the accused, the complaint further charged, made it impossible for Government agents to examine and revise the books, thus placing an obstacle in the method of determining how much the accused should pay in the way of taxes.

Assistant Fiscal Felix swore both complaints before Judge Concepcion of the Court of First Instance and recommended P2,000 bail for the temporary liberty of each. Chan Bong Chong and Chan Hang Chiu immediately filed bonds this morning. Upon interviewing counsel for the accused, a Times man was informed that the following questions would be raised and given as grounds against the validity of the law:

"At least four questions will be raised in this case which all go to the invalidity of the act of the Legislature," he stated. "Under the laws of the Philippine Islands a bill or act has two parts, the title and the body of the law. In this case the title of the act is as follows:—

"An act to provide in what language account books shall be kept, and to establish penalties for its violation."

"The act consists of only two sections. It is necessary to quote the first section to show the first three questions involved. Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation engaged in commerce, industry, or any other activity for the purpose of profit in the Philippine Islands, in accordance with existing law, to keep its account books in any language other than English, Spanish or any local dialect."

"It will be observed that the title of the bill states that the act provides in what language account books shall be kept. If the title speaks the truth, it must appear from the act in what language books of accounts shall be kept. The act, however, does not provide in what language books of accounts shall be kept. It only provides that the books shall be kept in no other language than English, Spanish or an unascertained, uncertain, and unmentioned number of local dialects. It seems that that is not providing in what language the books shall be kept; that clearly provides only that books shall be kept in either English or Spanish, or in certain dialects which are neither mentioned nor whose number is determined, or legally ascertainable."

"The Jones Law has the following paragraph:—

"That no bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject, and that subject shall be expressed in the title of the bill."

"The title of the bill, far from expressing the subject of the bill, in fact does not even mention it, and mentioning is far from expressing a subject. The title of the act is clear and specific. It says: 'An act to provide in what language account books shall be kept.' The act itself is entirely wanting in all specificity. It provides no language. It is only negative in its provisions. It leaves a choice between English, Spanish and an unmentioned and undetermined number of dialects. The title and the bill are in no manner compatible."

"The paragraph in the Jones Law is found in many Constitutions of States. It is not found in the Constitution of the United States. Its object is, as courts have repeatedly held, to avoid mischievous titles and riders to acts. In the case now in question many persons might be in favour of a law as expressed in the title, that is, many might be in favour of any one language who would not be in favour of a choice between two languages and an undetermined number of dialects. It is recognized by the courts that both many legislators and the public in general are principally informed of the contents of bills by the titles. It only needs to recall the references to and discussions of bills in the Manila newspapers during the last few months to be convinced of the soundness of this reasoning recognized by the courts in passing on questions of titles of bills."

"A second ground of the invalidity of the bill is that it is a regulation of foreign commerce. Bookkeeping is an indispensable adjunct of all commerce. Foreign commerce is entirely under the control and only subject to regulations by Congress. If you regulate the implements by means of which foreign commerce is carried on, you regulate foreign commerce itself. The power of Congress to regulate inter-state commerce and commerce with foreign nations extends to the appliances and facilities of commerce. It includes the power to legislate upon the subject of private contracts in respect to such commerce. This doctrine has been established by the courts in the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE IN 1922

The past year in Great Britain (says The Times) was one of gradual recovery from the profound industrial depression of 1921, and the period following the "boom" that came after the War. That full recovery has not taken place as yet is within the knowledge of the most casual observer of economic events; it is, indeed, proved by the fact that there are still 1,500,000 persons without employment in the country. But it is possible to take comfort from the knowledge that there has been a general trade improvement, that many industries, owing to the sacrifices of masters and men alike, are at last placed once more on an economic basis, and that, thanks to the unparalleled exertions of the British taxpayer, the pound, as Dr. Walter Leaf shows in an informing article, is "looking the dollar in the eye." Last year exports were nearly £14,000,000 greater in value than those of the year before, while imports fell by £81,500,000, and the reduction in the apparent adverse trade balance was £93,500,000. Production in the coal trade was restored nearly to the figure which prevailed before the war, and the output, owing to the reduction of the cost of production, is promising. The output of iron also was nearly doubled last year, as compared with that of 1921, and it is clear that prospects in the iron, steel, and engineering industries have greatly improved. The rise in the value of the pound, as Dr. Leaf shows, is one of the brightest spots on the financial horizon. The depression in sterling, which at one time amounted to nearly forty per cent., is to-day only about five per cent. London has been restored to its position as the world's money market, and the weight of the dollar debt to the United States, measured in sterling, has fallen from £1,332,000,000, the figure at which it stood when the pound was at its lowest point, to about £250,000,000. The article in this Review on the United States discloses a remarkable recovery, which is illustrated by the extraordinary building "boom" of last year, and by the fact that unemployment there has virtually disappeared. The British Dominions and Colonies showed, and good harvests. The experience of Europe has differed from State to State. Generally speaking, the countries which possess greatly impaired currencies have experienced good trade and little unemployment, but it must be remembered that these benefits have been secured at the expense of the rentier class and of national finance. On the other hand, the countries with relatively stable currencies have had, on the whole, an unsatisfactory year of trade, but have attained to a sounder financial position. While the depreciation of German currency was phenomenal and progressive, renou was phenomenal and progressive, Austria currency in the last few months has been stabilized by the putting into operation of a plan of League of Nations. The outlook on the Continent, it must be admitted, is dark, and it must remain so until sound currencies are restored and Budgets are balanced.

"The third objection is on the following ground. It is not the question in this case whether the local Legislature of the Philippine Islands can compel merchants to keep books in a certain language; the contention is that it at least cannot compel them to abstain from also keeping books in another language. The act, for that reason the prohibition of the law is put in the negative form. It prohibits books to be kept in any other language than English. There are many Chinese merchants in Manila, who, if the act is valid, will not have the least knowledge of the condition of their own business within one year after its enforcement. They can read neither English, Spanish nor the local dialects. And they are prohibited from keeping any Chinese books, of account. When a man is prohibited from keeping the means to know what he has, he might as well have nothing. Therefore the bill deprives him of his property without due process of law and denies him the equal protection of the law. A Chinese merchant might keep a perfect set of books of account in English, which he perhaps could not read a word, but if he also for his own information keep a set of books in the Chinese language, he would be subject to the penalties of the act."

"It may be claimed in argument that the Legislature did not intend to prohibit books of account to be kept in both English and Chinese or Spanish and Chinese, or some local dialect and Chinese. But it has prohibited it. The meaning of the Legislature or of the bill must be gathered from the words used, and they admit of no other interpretation."

"The fourth question arises out of the second section."

"Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than two years or both."

In Section one the prohibition is against persons, companies, partnerships and corporations. The penalty of section two is inflicted only on persons. In criminal law the word "person" must have the same meaning in all parts of the law. The law seems to be directed exclusively against book-keepers. If it should be argued that partnerships and corporations are also liable then we have the anomalous situation of a modest partnership of two partners paying two fines, one of three, paying three fines and a rich corporation which cannot be sent to jail because it has neither "a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned," paying only one."

## CHINA AND THE GOLD FRANC.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS ITS POSITION.

The following explanation has been issued regarding the position of the Government in connection with the question about the payment of the French portion of the Boxer Indemnity in gold francs:

"Hitherto the payment of the French portion of the Boxer Indemnity was made by exchanging the Kwangtung tin into francs. The franc was then the only currency in France and there was no such distinction as the gold and the paper franc. Since the European war, there was a drop in the exchange rate of the franc and the gold and the paper francs began to show a difference in their market value. But during the past few years, the payment of the French portion of the Boxer Indemnity was postponed for five years and no question as to the kind of the French currency in which the indemnity should be paid as yet arose. By the end of November last year, the time limit for the postponement of the payment expired and the French Ministry at Peking, on the strength of treaty stipulations, requested the Government to pay the indemnity in gold francs. It may be remembered that in 1905, Prince Ching, then President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, entered into an understanding by exchange of documents with the foreign Ministers at Peking to the effect that the Boxer Indemnity should be paid either in silver according to its exchange rate in London or with draft in gold currency or in gold by telegraphic transfer. This implies that the creditor nations have the right to determine in what currency the indemnity should be paid."

Hoping to lighten its financial burden, the Government at first refused to accept the French Minister's demand. But the latter firmly held his ground. He reminded the Government of the agreement entered into between France and this country on July 9th, last year about France's willingness to remit the Boxer Indemnity Fund for the purpose of refunding the Banque Industrielle de Chine, etc., and added that if the Government failed to make a decision on this question instantly, the French Government would cancel the agreement referred to above and would once more enforce the provisions under Article 6 of the Treaty of 1901 regarding the payment of the Boxer Indemnity."

Owing to the importance of the matter, the Government referred this case to the Cabinet meetings for discussion. As a result of careful consideration by the members of the Cabinet at five different Cabinet meetings, they unanimously came to the conclusion that if the Government persistently refused to comply with the French Minister's demand, the inevitable result would be (1) that the Boxer Indemnity would not be remitted by the French Government, (2) the Sino-French agreement concluded on July 9th last year would be rendered null and void, (3) the creditors to the Banque Industrielle de Chine would sustain losses, while the Government would have to raise funds to pay off its debt amounting to eighty million francs to the bank, and (4) the understanding about the postponement of the payment of the deferred portion of the indemnity fund in 1923 would have no effect and the Government would be called upon to pay the said portion of the indemnity fund within the next five years."

Remembering all these disadvantages, the Government then adopted a resolution in favour of paying the indemnity in gold and requested the President to sanction it. At the same time, the French Legation in Peking was notified of the adoption of this resolution by the Cabinet through the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs. The above are the particulars which have happened in connection with the gold franc case."

"It should also be remembered that the time limit for the operation of the agreement concluded on July 9th, 1922 was to expire on the 12th instant. As it requires two days for a telegraphic message to reach Paris from Peking, the French Minister was requested by the French Minister to notify him on the subject before noon of the 10th instant. The last Cabinet meeting at which this question was considered was held on the 9th instant."

## A POSER FOR THE "CHINESE" LENIN.

IS A PEDDLER A CAPITALIST?

The following extract is from an article in a Peking paper:—

"The famous peddler reminded us of a conversation we had some time ago with a prominent Chinese labour leader, who among his friends and acquaintances was known as 'Chinese Lenin.' In discussing the many social problems which modern tendencies have introduced in this country, our Chinese friend boldly dealt with them, mostly taking his wisdom from the well-worn western books on this matter."

Society was clearly divided in his opinion in two classes, capitalists and proletarians. The first class was rotten (naturally) and should be destroyed (idem) in order to give breathing space to the other class. It was clear in his mind that as soon as a social revolution shall take place all the numerous slaves of his country shall be healed almost instantly. A third party, who remained silent up to this point of the argument by a single question destroyed the splendid plan of our friend "Chinese Lenin."

"To which of your two classes," said he, "will you ascribe a street peddler, who works on his own capital of a hundred or so copper coins? On the one hand he is a capitalist, owning and using his own capital, but on the other hand he is a labourer, having to carry his own stock on his own back. Must he be destroyed as a capitalist, or supported and given a reward for his former and present suffering as a labourer?"

"Our Chinese friend remained silent, and could not answer this question, nor could we. Can you?"

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LOT	STORER'S NAME	DATE STORED	CARGO
B98836	French Store	Sept. 1910	31 cases Liquors
B40551	Kit Kee	June 1917	2 c/s Glassware
U12312	Li Lan	June 1912	14 bags Steel Bars, etc.
C15313	"	"	2 c/s Files, etc.
C15314	"	"	17 pkgs. Flat Sand, etc.
C15315	"	"	4 c/s Photo Chemicals
C15317	"	"	3 c/s Chemicals
C80492	China Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	Aug. 1911	1 c/s Umbrella Handles
C80707	"	May 1912	1 c/s Hats
C80709	"	"	1 c/s Singlets
C80762	International Bank	July 1912	1 c/s Rubber Tyres
C20902	China Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	Oct. 1911	1 c/s Tweeds
C11031	"	Dec. 1912	1 c/s Hats
C11035	Mitsubishi & Co.	Jan. 1913	2 c/s Glass Bottles and Corks
C11036	"	Feb. 1913	5 c/s Glass Bottles
C11134	Dojima Yokohama Trading Co., Ltd.	Mar. 1913	1 case Shirts
C11133	China Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.	Apr. 1912	1 c/s Stripes
C11134	"	June 1912	2 c/s Hats
C11233	"	July 1913	3 c/s Glassware
C11301	"	Aug. 1913	1 c/s Cups and Saucers
C11354	"	Oct. 1912	1 c/s Braces
C33637	Yue Mow	Oct. 1916	39 c/s Gun Copal
C33638	"	"	50 c/s Oilatum
C16639	Cheung Cheong	Jan. 1915	11 c/s Corks

W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

HONGKONG, March 9th, 1923.

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Writing from Singapore, under date April 1st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of 'THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.' which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour."

Yours faithfully,  
 GODFREY THOMAS,  
 (Private Secretary.)

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## THE RENDITION OF WEIHAWEI

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE OPTIMIST.

In a former letter reference was made to the three despatches from the Colonial Office published here during the past twelve months, and to the judgement the man in the street might pass on them. The ordinary man, if equally inclined, in considering the last, which repudiates liability for losses private interests may incur through Government action, will possibly decide that the Weihaiwei Petitioners have only themselves to thank for the predicament in which they find themselves. What is all the fuss about? If the house-owner neglects to insure against fire and wakes one morning to find his property reduced to ashes, he gets scant sympathy. These people took risks in settling in leased territory; they gambled on the future and on the reliability of official assurances; and they have lost. Yes, critics! Having made their bed, let them lie on it. For over 20 years they have had the supreme advantage of living under the protection of their country's flag, and, if in that period, they have failed to make their fortunes, it is certainly not Government's fault. When all is said and done, when the British flag is hauled down and Weihaiwei loses its status as a free port, will the half-dozen Britons left behind be any worse off than others in the smaller Treaty Ports? They have a magnificent harbour, though its geographical position is admittedly bad; let them make the best of it. Let them cultivate oysters: collect sea-weed to manufacture iodine; quarry the hills for building-stone; scratch the earth in search of minerals. Why, in the name of common sense, should the petitioners receive official assistance? Governments exist to govern, not to assist people in difficulties of their own creating.

(Our friend, the cynic, has, of course, no personal interest at stake.)

THE PESSIMIST.

The man who looks on the dark side of things will conclude that the Earl of Devonshire's telegram means the end of all things. The blow has fallen. The British people then has really reached that stage in political evolution when the central Government in London feels free to repudiate liabilities incurred in its name by a subordinate Government. The age of scrupulous standards in official transactions is dead. Nearly a year ago the Petitioners were bidden to expect great things from the generosity of the Chinese Government. England's only interest in this great country is trade, and her attitude for a generation and more has been disinterested and generous. She took over Weihaiwei in 1898 reluctantly—almost at the invitation of the Peking Government of that day—as a check and counterpoise to the aggressive designs of Russia and Germany. All her influence was needed and was used to tip the scale in China's favour at Washington to procure the Shantung settlement. Her diplomacy in earlier days, culminating in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, saved China from disintegration. But the age of generosity towards private losers in international deals is also dead. Private interests have been overlooked. There will be no link with the hinterland; no municipality worthy of the name. Let the Petitioners cease from their petitioning: cut their losses; strike their tents in search of pastures new; and shake the dust of the place from off their feet with appropriate anathemas on Governments and all their ways. For Weihaiwei will be a washout Cinderella of Empire, clothed for a brief interval with a passing glory, will sink back to the forlorn and wretched condition in which the British found her.

THE OPTIMIST.

Your invincible optimist sees the silver lining to every cloud. Certainly this cloud is one of the darkest, but is the position quite hopeless? British justice, let the Petitioners remember, is synonymous the world over with fair play, and right dealing between man and man. Let them remember that the same principles of justice govern the relations between the rulers and the ruled; that it is an accepted principle that the private citizen is entitled to compensation for losses incurred through Government action. It is also an accepted principle that in business and the ordinary relations of life the employer cannot repudiate obligations incurred in his name and with his authority by his agent.

Did the Local Government in the early years of British occupation encourage British subjects to settle under the flag at Weihaiwei and invest capital in the leased Territory? Obviously it did. Were they in any way cautioned against the risk they ran? The answer is in the negative. What interpretation then should the petitioners put on the Secretary of State's repudiation of liability? Surely the obvious deduction is that there is more behind that curt message than appears on the surface. The negotiations carried on by the joint Commission have apparently failed to reach a settlement satisfactory to London. It is highly probable that other decisions have been reached, other arrangements made, by direct negotiation in London, which, in the Earl of Devonshire's opinion, effectually protect private interests.

China will be called upon to pay a reasonable sum for Government property and public works carried out at the expense of the British taxpayer—probably not less than £10,000, the total of "grants-in-aid" from London. Is it likely that our Government—a Conservative Government—at that will pocket this money and at the same time leave the subjects on the beach? The thing is

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE AUSTRIAN LOANS TO CHINA.

THE LEGAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

Mr. G. Padoux contributes to the *Peking Daily News* an exhaustive review of this question, on which there has been a good deal of controversy, and arrives at the following conclusions:—

1.—That the rights of the original subscribers of bonds of the so-called *Austrian Loans* who belonged to an allied or neutral nationality could never be questioned and that the suspension of payment of interest and principal of their bonds during the war was for them a misfortune.

2.—That so far as the subscribers or holders of enemy nationality were concerned, the loan agreements were not cancelled by the declaration of war of China against Austria, and that neither the theory of international law nor the practice of the other Governments would have justified such a cancellation.

3.—That the service of the loans was merely suspended during the period of war, in accordance with the practice of the belligerent Powers.

4.—That on the signatures of the Treaty of Saint Germain the bonds held by Austrian subjects ceased to be enemy property, the holders having acquired Allied nationalities by virtue of the Treaty.

5.—That on the termination of the state of war the suspension also terminated, inasmuch as the bond holders were no more former enemies.

6.—That in accordance with the recognized rules of civil law and with the principles adopted by the belligerent Powers in the Peace Treaties, on the suspension coming to an end the debts were to be paid, capital and interest in arrears.

7.—That under such circumstances the Chinese Government had, and still has, no other alternative than to pay the amounts due, capital and interest, to the creditor bond holders for the renewal of the loans.

incredible. Let the Petitioners cease then from their worrying over this miserable business. Let them put their confidence in the great British Government, which, whatever happens, will not leave them in the lurch, for that Government "never lets its subjects down."

VIA MEDIA.

The man who is temperamentally disinclined towards extreme views will probably conclude that all this fuss would not have occurred had the rendition of Weihaiwei taken place before the Great War; that the Government would frankly have admitted that the decision to hand over the Territory before the lease falls in is made in the political interests of the Empire; that there were certain obligations towards British subjects that could not and should not be ignored; and that if private interests could not be protected in another way, compensation should be paid for proved losses. It is possible, not probable, that China has agreed to construct the "link" and to grant a municipality on British lines. (The two stand, or fall, together.) Alternatively, China may have offered to let Weihaiwei remain a free port, instead of the construction of the link, till the Port Arthur lease terminates, i.e., till 1997. However that may be, in spite of the fact that to-day the British taxpayer shoulders an enormous burden, it will generally be agreed that the British Government cannot repudiate—on moral, if not on legal, grounds—its responsibility towards its subjects in this important question of protection of private interests. It will also be agreed that there is the less excuse for repudiation in this particular case, since both the Powers concerned reap very considerable benefits from the decisions reached at the Washington Conference. China secures the Shantung settlement; Britain is enabled to effect substantial economies by reducing expenditure on her navy.

A REASONABLE SETTLEMENT.

It can now be seen that Lord Balfour's use at Washington of the expression, "like suitable conditions," was peculiarly unfortunate. Weihaiwei is a free port; Tsingtao is not. The latter is nearer the producing centres of the Province in which it is connected by rail. Weihaiwei is situated at the extreme end of the Promontory, backed by a mountainous hinterland, with which it is not linked either by road or rail. Conditions in the two places differ radically. Tsingtao must increase, but Weihaiwei decrease.

Under the circumstances, since China is apparently disinclined to grant a municipality, or to build a railway, it is reasonable to suggest that she should purchase the property—i.e., land and buildings—of the small group of residents engaged in business and professional pursuits. Weihaiwei has a legitimate future before it as an important sea-side resort, and, if property so acquired depreciated in value, the responsibility would rest with the local officials appointed by the Peking Government. There would remain the comparatively small sum—about £15,000, I believe—to be paid for "good-will," and this sum could be found by the British Government from monies to be received for Government property in the leased Territory. Alternatively, if this arrangement is found impracticable, since it would be "mutually beneficial" to the two nations, to have this vexed question settled in an honourable and just way, it is unreasonable to suggest that parties, if not full, compensation should come without cost to the British taxpayer, or to the Peking Government—from the Boxer Indemnity! March 1st, 1923.

## ALLEGED THEFT OF CIGARETTES.

BRITISH SOLDIER CHARGED.

Albert Pickken, a Private of the King's Regiment, was charged yesterday morning before Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones with stealing two packets of cigarettes from a hawkers' stall, at No. 48, Compaught Road Central on Saturday night and with assaulting the hawkers.

The evidence for the complainant was to the effect that defendant called at the shop and took two packets of cigarettes, of the "Horse" brand and placed them in his pocket. The hawkers asked for the money, but defendant refused to pay. Complainant remonstrated with the defendant and on approaching him he was struck on the head twice with a regimental swagger cane. The complainant blew a police whistle. A Chinese constable answered the call and arrested Pickken. The latter went quietly as far as Des Vaux Road Central, and then refused to go further. The constable blew his whistle and an officer of the Imports and Exports Department came up and advised the defendant to go quietly to the Station and explain matters to the police.

At the Station the defendant handed over two packets of cigarettes to Inspector Marks, but said he had paid for them. He, however, admitted the assault.

A witness for the prosecution, another hawkers, said he witnessed the whole incident as he was standing in the doorway leading into the hawkers' shop. This caused the soldier to say: "He is a liar Sir. He was nowhere near."

The defendant said he wished to call Pte. Wright, who was with him when the incident occurred.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until this morning for Wright's evidence to be taken.

## WEEK-END TRAGEDIES.

A case of suicide and another of attempted suicide were reported to the police during the week-end. In the first case a Japanese named Bunkichi Iwanaga aged 30 years, of No. 214 Queen's Road East, was found suffering from poisoning on Saturday, believed to have been self-administered. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital by ambulance, but died during the journey.

In the other case a Chinese "from the country," named Kwong Kam, attempted suicide by jumping over the verandah of No. 63 Borham Strand. The man was severely injured. He was picked up by the foks of the establishment and removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

## SUSPECTS FIRED ON.

CHASE AT SHAUKIWAN.

Inspector Earnor on Saturday night had an exciting chase after two suspicious-looking individuals. The Inspector while on patrol duty near the tram terminus at Shauiwan, halted two men who were approaching him. They immediately turned and fled in the opposite direction, but the Inspector followed in pursuit. During the flight one of the fugitives was seen to place his hand underneath his coat, as though he was about to draw a weapon. Inspector Earnor was taking no chances and fired first, discharging two rounds. Both shots missed, and the fugitives disappeared in the darkness up the hillside. Searching the spot where the men disappeared the police found a fully-loaded Smith and Wesson revolver.

## MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

COLLISION IN DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

At 10.30 p.m., on Saturday, a motor car, No. 610, driven by a chauffeur named Leung Tat, collided with a coolie in Des Vaux Road Central. The driver made a brave effort to pull up the car and in jamming on the brakes the car skidded and swerved back on to the coolie, who received slight injuries to his right leg.

A boy, playing in Des Vaux Road Central on Saturday afternoon, collided with a motor cycle, No. 233 standing in the "side-channel." The cycle was balanced and fell on top of the boy, breaking his left leg.

## RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

EFFORT TO SECURE THEIR RELEASE.

Petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of the 18 Russians now held in Bilbid for alleged mutiny has been filed by Attorney Amel B. Kelly with the Supreme Court. The men, he alleges, are illegally confined and deprived of their liberty by the Director of Prisons. Attorney Kelly avers among other things that the Court Martial which tried and convicted the Russian prisoners had no right to act as such, and that if any offence had been really committed, the alleged mutineers should be tried by the courts of the Philippines, the crime having been committed in Philippine water and within the jurisdiction of the local courts.

## ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

Celebrations in connection with the twentieth year of the College were held on Founders' Day, March 10th. As tennis, the present students beat the Old Boys, whilst at football, after a very strenuous game, the Old Boys won by the only goal scored. After the games a large party assembled at tea, when presentations were made to the players. This was followed by the annual general meeting and election of officers, a record number of votes being registered.

At 8 p.m. the annual dinner took place in the Lai Kwai Pui Hall of the College, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. The chair was taken by Mr. Li Hoi Tung, others at the high table, being Sir William Brunyate, K.C.M.G., the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, Colonel Davy, R.E., Mr. Chau Sin Ki, Mr. S. W. Tso, Rev. A. D. Stewart, Dr. H. G. Earle, Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Prof. W. Brown, Mr. Lai Kwai Pui, Prof. Lai Chai Hei and Rev. E. W. L. Martin, Acting Warden. About seventy members and friends attended the dinner.

At the conclusion of the dinner were proposed by the Chairman to H.M. the King and to the Republic of China. The health of the College was proposed by Dr. Y. S. Wan who indulged in many interesting reminiscences, and spoke in praise of the continuance of the good spirit of the College.

The Acting-Warden, in replying, spoke of the influence of the College in starting the Macao English College, the Samarang (Java), Anglo-Chinese College, the St. Stephen's Girls' College, and St. John's Hall at the University. He also mentioned that the Chinese Recreation Club was founded from St. Stephen's.

Mr. S. W. Tso proposed "the Guests," speaking as one who had been closely associated with the College from its earliest days, he ventured to hope that all possible assistance would be given to the College in its plans to widen its scope and to continue to offer a public school education to the sons of Chinese gentlemen.

Sir Wm. Brunyate replied. He said that he was beginning to regard St. Stephen's College as the foster-mother of the University. He paid a tribute to the Warden, Rev. W. H. Hewitt, for his work in relation to the University. He very cordially supported the scheme for removing the College to the other side of the island. He had seen the Anglo-Chinese College at Samarang, and thought it an excellent institution. He looked upon St. Stephen's as particularly valuable to the University, and concluded with an expression of entire satisfaction with the many Old Boys who had proceeded to the University.

## SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The following team has been selected to play for the Hongkong C.C. at XI. against the Civil Service at Happy Valley on Saturday next at 2.15 p.m.: T. E. Pearce, L. J. Davies, F. H. Farthing, H. Owen Hughes, W. W. Mackenzie, F. C. Miller, E. J. R. Mitchell, D. E. G. Nicholson, R. E. A. Webster, R. H. Wild and L. D. McNicol.

HONGKONG C.C. 2nd XI. v. CIVIL SERVICE C.C. 2nd XI.

In this match on the Club ground next Saturday at 2.15 p.m. the home team will be composed of:—H. E. Holland, G. M. Dorkins, P. Jacks, C. W. Mason, N. J. Perrin, G. H. Piercy, D. Reid, H. Spicer, M. M. Watson, J. R. Way and W. Galloway.

TENNIS.

VISIT OF A WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH PLAYER.

Mr. A. W. Gore, the well-known English tennis player, is arriving in the Colony by the *City of Poota*, which is expected at daylight on Friday. He will be here only for about 24 hours but, if possible, he will be seen on the match court at the Hongkong Cricket Club on Friday afternoon. Arrangements are in the hands of Mr. J. O. Fletcher, hon. secretary of the local Lawn Tennis Association. The match will probably be a double match. An advertisement will appear in the local newspapers probably on Thursday.

GOLF.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

R. L. Moncrieff beat H. G. Eales in the final of the Junior Championship over 36 holes, by 5 up and 4 to play.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well, yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, his Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—is at your service. They have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—ADVT. [101]



## LITERARY CRITICISM.

## LECTURE AT THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

## USEFUL HINTS TO THE ASPIRING CRITICS.

Professor Robert Simpson, lecturer in English Literature at the Hongkong University, delivered an extremely interesting lecture on "Literary Criticism" at the Helena May Institute, yesterday afternoon to a large audience.

Professor Simpson said there were three professions which all men felt they could form by the light of nature. These were: teaching, the editing of the newspapers and the criticism of literature; so why insist on special training or worry about previous experience. Consequently, those who asked for instruction in these matters, did not always meet with encouragement. People were, sometimes indignant when asked to provide special professional training for teachers. Most people waxed sarcastic at the idea of Schools for Journalism—probably, because they felt that some day they might want to earn a bit by writing to the newspapers, and did not want to find themselves competing with those who had professional qualifications. Similarly, people were both astounded and annoyed when told that there were such things as courses of instruction in literary appreciation or criticism.

Instruction in literary criticism aimed at teaching people how to criticize literature and began by asking what was the critic. Professor Simpson then made a comparison between a judge and a critic, pointing out that while the judge had a body of law the critic had none. Thus, if a judge were asked to judge of conduct he could compare the deed with the law; if it was found in conformity with such it was good; if not, it was bad. But, with the critic of literature even the laws of grammar could hardly be regarded as laws of literature. In this connection Mr. Simpson instanced writers such as Carlyle, Browning and Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson, who delighted in breaking grammatical rules. The happy ages when the critic's function was the function of the judge were past. In an age like the present, when it was the spirit of the times to challenge all laws, it was certain that laws of literature would be scoffed at.

When the judge of literature had said his say there was always the appeal to the reading public. The judgment of the reading public was in literature the only final judgment; and as the average reader was not much interested in comparing things with law, the average reader had usually disagreed with the judicial critic. What was the use of giving a judgment with which nobody agreed? Criticism by law had fallen into disrepute because it had been found that the judgment of succeeding generations had differed from the judgments of the critic by law.

The lecturer, to bring out his point, referred to the history of the drama and the early laws laid down between the Renaissance and the second half of the seventeenth century, respecting the three unities. He pointed out that Shakespeare continually broke all three rules, and yet his plays could not be regarded at any time as poor plays, but always as the greatest of all plays. He gave as further examples of men who had transgressed fixed laws in literature—Dryden, Pope, etc. How then was the aspiring critic to judge? There were no laws or set standard. As an alternative to law the aspiring critic was recommended wide reading as a means of establishing an ideal standard; and comparison as a method of judgment. But even this did not carry him very far. It failed him whenever he was confronted with anything new. It not only failed him but might mislead him because the new thing, failing to represent what he had read before, was thereby condemned. All great literature was in its time new literature, and for that reason alone it was often condemned by the critics.

Professor Simpson proceeded to point out that Ibsen was the greatest dramatist of the nineteenth century chiefly because he did not write like the dramatists of the seventeenth century. Hugh Walpole was a great novelist not simply because his novels were compounded of the same mixture of character, narrative, conversation and general description or reflection as practised by his predecessors, but because to all that he added something new—an inner realism. Shaw was a great dramatist not simply because he made use of the Theatre as a means of preaching, but because his instruction was delivered in a different way. What was new in literature, if judged by comparison with the old, would always be condemned, but all that was good in literature was in its day new.

Dealing with taste, the lecturer said, that it was the capacity for being strongly affected, either adversely or favorably, by what one experienced, but a taste even in this simple sense was a rare thing. It was rare not only with reference to literature but with reference to life in general. How could the average human being, who was not a sufficiently "sensitive" creature, be expected to have a taste for literature? Most people could read any sort of book. They felt no difference between "Treasure Island" and "Coral Island," or "Tom Brown's Schooldays" and its innumerable imitations; between the plays of Shakespeare and the plays of his contemporaries.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## A HARDY ANNUAL.

"The Directory and Chronica" for the Far East—China, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, British Malaya, the Philippines, Borneo and Netherlands India—made its first appearance to-day. So well-known is the volume in every office of importance throughout this part of Asia that it would be superfluous to describe its contents in detail; they follow on the lines which have been dictated by long experience and endorsed by several generations of European and American business men. Indeed, so closely is precedent adhered to that all the sections will be found to follow in precisely the same order year after year so as to facilitate reference by those accustomed to consult the volume.

In the present edition some of the old and now obsolete Treaties with Russia have been expunged to make room for the Agreements reached between China and the other Powers as a result of the resolutions of the Washington Conference, which ended its deliberations in the early part of last year. Included amongst these is the arrangement recently concluded for the transfer of Shantung from Japan to China. The China (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1921, relating to the registration of British subjects is also given in *extenso*. Information with regard to the Chinese Post Office has been amplified in view of the transfer to this organization of the functions hitherto performed by the Foreign Post Offices in China. The revised Chinese Customs Tariff, which only came into operation this year, is set forth in detail for the guidance of exporters and importers. The list of Hongkong Stamp Duties embodies the amendments introduced by Ordinance last October, and the tariff of the Hongkong Stock Exchange has been brought right up to date.

All the descriptive and statistical introductions throughout the work have undergone their usual careful revision and, in some instances, have been almost entirely rewritten. Each of the entries in the long lists has, as in former years, been thoroughly checked, and it is safe to say that none but those who have engaged in this task can have any conception of the tremendous number of changes which take place in the Far East in the short space of twelve months. As many transfers and changes of style date from the opening of the new year, the work of printing was not commenced until January 10th, and even then, throughout the two months of continuous machining that was necessary to complete the volume, new and amended entries which came to hand were embodied as far as possible. Where a section had already been printed, the latest alterations—such, for example, in the transfer of Consuls to new ports—were made in the Alphabetical List of names at the end. The Publishers offer the 1923 edition to the public with every confidence that it fully maintains the high standard established by its many predecessors and will continue to prove an indispensable *reale mecum* in every office which can claim to have interport connections.

After referring to the difficulty of advising the student and pointing out that no teacher could give him full satisfactory instructions how to criticize, the lecturer recommended a study of the great critics of the past. This, he said, showed how criticism began, by speculating abstractly on the nature and functions of literature, how it proceeded to give directions to authors, but found that authors were an independent set of men who would not be directed and, finally, how criticism had found its true sphere, not in speculating as to what was the true nature of literature but in trying to direct people's attention to the actual productions of literature; not in controlling and judging authors but in interpreting them. This was the general function of the best critics throughout the last hundred years. The most modern development of literary criticism might be described as psychological criticism. Thus there was for the critic an increased necessity to study the biographies and correspondence of the authors. The work was not the author, the artist, not the man, was a slogan of the past, uttered by those who wanted to believe that the two were separate, but to-day the idea which tended to prevail was that the proper enjoyment of literature was best secured by knowing the man and the circumstances, and considering the work as an expression thereof.

How often was one disappointed in going to see for a second time a play which impressed us greatly on the first visit, or in re-reading a book which had once enjoyed. This was a sign that the first taste was mistaken; but when re-reading, trials confirmed the first impression, then we knew that the book was good. What we had read once and enjoyed we had the right to express our enjoyment of, and a duty to try and find reasons for our enjoyment. What we had enjoyed many times we had the right to call good.

The lecturer was warmly applauded at the conclusion of the lecture and was accorded the thanks of the meeting.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## A FLOURISHING CONCERN.

"We feel it is time that all Chinese on the permanent staff should be assured that after many years faithful and efficient service in the Company's employ, provision would be made for their dependents in the event of death, or that they would receive something on retirement after many years' service."

The foregoing statement was made by the Chairman (Mr. Henry Humphreys), at the annual meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., which was held at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday morning. The Company's prosperity was indicated, too, by the Chairman's statement that their profits had far exceeded all previous records.

In addition to the Chairman there were present at the meeting—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. J. Scott, Harston and H. P. White (directors), Mr. J. A. Tarrant (secretary), Messrs. E. J. Chapman, J. D. Humphreys, D. E. Clark, D. Wilson, W. Morley, J. M. Wong, F. W. Stapleton and A. P. Sanly (shareholders).

The Chairman, presenting the report and statement of accounts for adoption, said:—

At the last annual meeting of shareholders I informed you that the net profit for the year constituted a record in the history of the Company, but you will see from the accounts before you that the profit for the year, under review is \$33,062.82 better than that of the previous year notwithstanding \$25,446.16 has been written off for depreciation, before arriving at such profit. In previous years, allowances for depreciation of machinery, furniture, fittings, launches, etc., were not deducted before arriving at the net profit shown, but an appropriation was made from the net profit and passed by shareholders at the annual meeting; and had the same procedure been adopted on this occasion, the increased profit over last year would have amounted to \$58,508.98. A condition of affairs which your General Managers and Directors think you will agree with them is highly satisfactory. The change of procedure was made at the wish of the auditors, who considered that this method of rendering the account was the more correct one. You will notice Stocks in Trade show a reduction of \$130,414.08, due to smaller stocks and decrease in cost prices. On the other hand, good debts due from customers show an increase of \$42,008.37; mostly due to increased business. You will also notice that we have spent during the year \$35,600.79 on machinery and plant, and on building improvements, etc., \$25,968.71. In a business like ours, we have not only to replace the old machinery with up-to-date plant, but install additional units to meet the increased demand. With regard to the amount spent on building improvements, etc., the greater portion of this sum was expended on doubling the size of the pier at our North Point factory, and erecting a new bottle godown on the Shamsen, at Canton.

I trust you will approve of the proposed appropriations for Reserve Fund, Staff Provident Fund, and Chinese Staff Superannuation Fund. With the addition of \$75,000 to the Reserve Fund, that fund will stand at \$350,000, another record in the Company's history. You are familiar with the Staff Provident Fund and the disposition of appropriations to same. It will be necessary to give contributions to this fund for a few years more, until such time, at least, as the fund is big enough to allow of the senior members of the staff with over thirty years of service to retire with enough to live upon if they so desire. The Chinese Staff Superannuation Fund is a new thing. The disposition of the appropriation under this heading has not yet been determined upon in detail. The procedure will be different to that of the Staff Provident Fund which is confined to the European Staff and the higher paid Chinese staff. We feel that it is time that all Chinese on the permanent staff should be assured that, after many years of faithful and efficient service in the Company's employ, provision would be made for their dependents in the event of death, or that they would receive something on retirement after many years of service. The Auditors have asked for an increased remuneration, and, subject to your confirmation, their fees will be increased from \$500 each to \$600 each. I have no further remark to make, gentlemen, and now propose that the report and statement of accounts as presented be passed. When the motion is duly seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may have to ask.

Mr. E. J. C. APIN seconded the adoption of the report and accounts.

There were no questions, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed the election of Sir Paul Chater, Mr. J. Scott Harston, and Mr. H. P. White, as Directors.

Mr. D. E. CLARK seconded, and the motion was carried.

The re-election of Messrs. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., and H. Greenwood, A.C.A., as auditors, at the remuneration of \$600 each was proposed by Mr. J. D. HUMPHREYS, and seconded by Mr. F. W. STAPLETON, and unanimously agreed to.

## A SPECTACULAR INCIDENT.

On Sunday night, just as the 11.45 o'clock ferry was about to leave Hongkong, the passengers were alarmed to see a huge shot of flame shoot out of a motor boat, lying at anchor near Blake Pier. The flame was followed by a loud report of an explosion. Flames were then seen to come from the fore part of the boat, and to the watchers on the Star Ferry it looked as if the boat had caught fire. Fortunately the flames were checked, little or no damage being done. It appears that a tin of petrol standing near the motor engine became ignited, and an explosion ensued.

## "SEEING THROUGH" THE GLEAMS.

My dearest Amicus, the gods decree  
That friends should share each inmost thought and dream;  
So marvel not while I relate to thee  
Weird happenings that monstrous strange may seem.  
I have observed that life on this dull earth  
Provides no scope in humble work or pleasure  
Or sacrifice, for thoughts of higher birth  
To those who, like myself, have too much leisure.  
So I a friend (of Plato's kind, of course!)  
Have sought, whose wisdom hath a mystic source.

By wondrous means of printed bits of card  
Or small brown morsels of the tea-plant's sprig,  
She can convince me of my firm regard.  
For one for whom I never cared a fig  
Or should she swear that I must sleep for more  
Than half a hundred years, the dates disclosing,  
I prompt obey the stern prophetic law  
(Though you, perhaps, would merely think me doting!)  
Now list while I narrate what she did see  
Within my teacup, four days since, at tea:

"I see a mount where you will view with awe  
A ghostly veil to taunt your wondering eyes!"  
I tried to scoff, but surely ne'er before  
So strange a picture did in spirit rise.  
Next morning (now believe me as you will,  
There are more things in heaven and earth—and so on)  
The marvel of it held me bound and still,  
For, if not second sight, what did she go on?  
I glimpsed the Peak—oh! most unwonted sight!  
"Twas bathed in fog, a misty, ghostly white!

How well, too, I recall the day she said—  
"A valued friend will bring you tidings, and  
To leave you with an aching, void, a dread,  
And you must mourn bereft, while all are glad!"  
I took my way to east, the gloom that did enfold me;  
And strove to cast the gloom that did enfold me;  
But ere I might a slumber could my fears dispel,  
The vision was fulfilled! My cook-boy told me—  
"My go Canton; my brother makes tea!"  
Oh! what a glare to psychic law was I!

She hath as well a board, nor large nor wide,  
And like an artist's palette in its shape;  
(Its price was half-a-crown) and slipped inside  
A pencil file; yet in there no escape  
From psychic facts that it proclaims abroad,  
And dire calamities that it doth levy  
Upon its victims. (Breathe, not magic board,  
That fingers, sometimes press a trifle hoary!)

But I rejoice! Though tea-leaves, cards, Planchette  
Control me, Amicus, I'm single yet!

V. P.

BUY  
A

# BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPER

AND USE IT.

THE ONLY HYGIENIC WAY  
OF COLLECTING DUST.

A DOMESTIC NECESSITY.

THEY  
LESSEN THE CHANCE OF CONTAGION.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

EST. 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE McINNES' NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

NEW  
COLUMBIA  
DANCE  
RECORDS  
AT  
ANDERSON'S  
(OPPOSITE WISEMAN'S. TEL. 1322)

**Powell**  
TELEPHONE C. 846.  
STOCKTAKING OVER!!  
AND WE HAVE STILL FURTHER REDUCED  
OUR PRICES IN THE  
FURNISHING DEPT.  
LARGE STOCKS OF OUR USUAL HIGH  
GRADE MATERIALS TO SELECT FROM.  
EXPERT ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FREE.  
**Wm. POWELL, LTD.**  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. LIONEL EUGENE LAMBERT to sign our Firm from THIS DATE.

LAMBERT BROS. [538]

## E. K. INDIAN SCHOOL.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL FOR INDIANS are holding their SPORTS on the Indian Recreation Club Ground on WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOON. Mr. U. RUMJAN has kindly consented to distribute the Prizes. All those who are interested are cordially invited.

ABDULLAH, Sports Master.

## AVISO.

LANCASHIRE FIRM OF ENGINEERS, established 1830, Manufacturing Mining Machinery, Steam, Compressed Air and Electrically Driven Hoisting and Winding Machinery, also Builders and Contractors, etc. Winches, Electrically Driven and Gasoline Driven, Turbines and Pelton Wheels, require AGENT in China. Only those who can guarantee Good Business need apply. Box N.T. 891, Hopwood, 170, Fleet Street, London.

## AVISO.

FAZ-SE publico, que a comissao nomeada no reuniao de 21 de Fevereiro pp. sera apresentada a Comunidade Portuguesa desta colonia na proxima Quarta-feira, 14 do corrente, as 17 horas, no Club Lusitano. Como o assunto de que se trata e de grandissima importancia para a comunidade, pedese a comparancia de todos os portugueses nessa reuniao.

O Secretario da Comissao, FERNANDO E. DALMADA REMEDIOS.

Hongkong, 12 de Março de 1923. [533]

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1923, at Noon, for consideration of THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 25th March 1923 (both days inclusive). By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1923. [534]

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

INTERPORT & INTERCLUB REGATTA AND CLOSING CRUISE at the CLUB HOUSE, NORTH POINT.

SATURDAY, 17th MARCH, 1923.

LADIES' YACHT RACE.—1st Gun, 3.15 p.m. ROWING EVENTS, Morning and Afternoon. FIRST REGATTA EVENT, after which will be at 3 p.m.

"HONG" FOUR.—4 p.m.

INTERPORT FOUR.—5 p.m.

SPECIAL TRAM CARS from Post Office.—2.15 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 2.45 p.m., and 3 p.m.

SPECIAL LAUNCHES from MURRAY PIKE.—3 p.m. to 3.30 p.m., every 15 minutes.

The INTERPORT CREWS will be entertained to Dinner at the Hongkong Hotel at 8 p.m., when the Prizes won will be presented.

TICKETS may be obtained from—Mr. D. C. LOGAN, c/o Messrs. RISS & Co.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "NANKIN."

Arrived Hongkong on 12th MARCH, 1923.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 3 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1923. [535]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "SUN" WORKS, Beaden Square (H.P.), Calcutta (India).

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## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

BY arrangement We have relinquished the Agency of the BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, as from the 8th MARCH, 1923. ARRATON V. APCAR & CO. [537]

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPER, LTD.

WILL Clients please send Copy for 1923/24 ANNUAL? Back Page of Annual is still Open for Acceptance. Apply—8, Des Vaux Road. [435]

## G. R.

1923-1924.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 a.m., on the 21st MARCH, 1923, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions, and necessities for the year ending 31st March 1924. Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

F. DALTON, Surgeon Captain, R.N. R.N. Hospital, Hongkong, 12th March, 1923. [526]

## BOXING.

By permission of the Officer Commanding.

THE KING'S REGIMENT NOVICES TOURNAMENT will take place at MURRAY BARRACKS on THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MARCH 15th 16th & 17th, at 9 p.m.

There will also be Middle and Lightweight Competitions open to the Services, and a 10 Round Contest on each night.

The Regimental Band will be in attendance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Bingside Seats, Reserved (General)...\$2.00

Two Small Stands (Public)...1.00

Large Stand (Services in Uniform)...0.50

Reserved Seats may be booked and Unreserved tickets purchased at the School Room, situated at the Garden Road entrance to Murray Barracks, from Monday, 12th, to Wednesday, 14th, between the hours of 12 to 2 and 5 to 7 p.m.

The Army Tournament will take place at Murray Barracks on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

J. BAILEY, Lieut., President, Regimental Boxing Committee. [523]

## ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Step across to the

## HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

and you'll be

ON THE BRIGHT SIDE. [52]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "TRIESTE."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, MASSA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 9th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GODDARD & DOUGLAS, Agents. [521]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF LINCOLN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-barracks Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 16th March, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 25th March, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents. [523]

## THE Steamship "CITY OF LINCOLN"

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All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 25th March, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period of one week.

## INTIMATIONS

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.

## NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, PEDDER STREET, on TUESDAY, the 27th MARCH, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents. Hongkong, 8th March, 1923. [514]

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1922.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, 1923, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 8th March, 1923. [508]

## COMPANIES (WINDING UP).

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

IN THE MATTER OF COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911-1921.

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order made by His Honor Sir William Rice Davies, Kt., Chief Justice, in the above matter dated the 8th day of March, 1923, it was ordered that the CHINA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED, be Wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong, 1911-1921, and that the Official Receiver be appointed Provisional Liquidator of the Company and that JOHN HENNESSY SMITH, of Victoria, Hongkong, be appointed, Incorporated Accountant, to be continued as Special Manager of the Company until the further order of the Court subject to the approval of the Official Receiver.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the First Meeting of Creditors of the Company will be held at the Official Receiver's Office at the Courts of Justice, Victoria, aforesaid, on the 23rd day of March, 1923, at 11 a.m., and the First Meeting of Contributors will be held at the same place on the same day at 11.30 a.m.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1923.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO., Solicitors for the Official Receiver. [400]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, WEDNESDAY, the 11th APRIL, 1923, commencing at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY. This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery capable of producing 100,000 (One hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (Twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (Two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (Ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. GILMAN & CO., Ltd., of the Undersigned.)

(Terms—20% of Purchase Money to be paid on Fall of Hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.)

LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [528]

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagees By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT ON MONDAY, The 14th DAY OF MAY, 1923, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2166 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 16th day of May, 1910, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Vaux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1297]

## OF SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1923 With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

E

## WHISKY

Gives

Perfect Satisfaction

because it is a Skilful

Blend of the Best

Highland Scotch

WHISKIES,

of Great Age, matured

in Sherrywood

Casks.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

## BIRTH.

ROBERT.—At Newchwang, on February 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. R. K. ROBERT, a son (stillborn). [536]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 13TH, 1923.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

When we commented a few days ago on the discussion which had been taking place in official circles in Peking regarding the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese Treaties, in 1915 we suggested that, although it was clear that the Chinese Government did not expect that the Japanese Government would, for a moment, entertain the idea, it was nevertheless highly probable that the Chinese Government would serve formal notice on Japan before the 28th inst. when the agreement made with Russia whereby she obtained the "usufruct" of Port Arthur and Dairen (called now by the Japanese Dairen) expires. That expectation has been realised some days sooner than we had anticipated—or, at least, so far as the cables have yet informed us, China has made an "attempt" to serve the notice of Japan, but it was promptly returned to the messenger by a minor official of the Japanese Foreign Office on his own initiative as soon as he had learnt the nature of the document! The Japanese Government, doubtless, foresaw that the Chinese Government was likely to go the length of serving the notice, and as we are told that "according to authorities, Japan will decline to receive any communication on the subject officially," we may presume that this decision was arrived at long ago, and the minor official of the Foreign Office who returned the Note to the messenger was fully cognisant of the decision. "We are told, what indeed could have been confidently anticipated, that the consensus of official, press, and public opinion in Japan is summed up in the words of Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who says that "Japan will never consent to change or abrogate the Treaties to which Japan and China were the signatories in

1915. Japan will not consider retrocession, as Japan's position at Dairen and Port Arthur is fully understood by the Powers, and there is no room for discussion or negotiation." The Chinese Government, we may be sure, will not allow the matter to rest where it is. Having induced the Powers at Washington to so far recognise her claim to sovereignty over leased territories to the extent of securing pledges for the return of Tsingtao and Weihaiwei, China is not likely to contemplate the retention of the South Manchurian ports by Japan for another ninety-nine years. China, if she gets no satisfaction from Japan, evidently intends to make an appeal to the Council of the League of Nations; but we cannot imagine that, for some years to come at least, this can be done with any result widely different from that which attended the efforts in the matter made by the Chinese delegations to Paris and Washington. When Count Uchida says that Japan's position at Dairen and Port Arthur is fully understood by the Powers, we assume he means that the Powers recognise that the unstable political conditions in China, and the impotence of the Government, make it impossible for Japan to contemplate at the present time a surrender of the great interests she has built up in South Manchuria during her tenancy of the territory. Japan has necessarily to take long views of her national interests. She is not likely to forget the considerations which led to her occupation of Port Arthur and Dairen, and though the same menace no longer threatens, it is impossible to see, in the present weakness of China, that Japan, were she to evacuate the territory, could be assured of the security of her national interests. It is quite possible that Japan will some day surrender to China, Port Arthur and Dairen, as she has surrendered Tsingtao, but what has since happened at Tsingtao cannot encourage her to do so yet a while.

Mariners are warned to beware of a steamer launch which has been sunk in the Fairway immediately above the Taihek Barrier.

An announcement will be found among to-day's advertisements relating to the Interport and Interclub Regatta next Saturday under the auspices of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Many friends in Hongkong will regret to learn that Colonel John Ward, M.P., was seriously ill when the last mail left. The latest report was that his condition showed some improvement.

Colonel Young, C.B.E., assistant General Manager of the Kailan Mining Administration, is going on Home leave on the 14th instant, and expects to return to Tientsin in September or October.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell took over the duties of First Magistrate yesterday during the absence on short leave of Mr. J. R. Wood. Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones occupied the Bench as Second Police Magistrate.

The Chinese steamer "Anjoh," which arrived in Hongkong from Canton on Sunday, brought with her thirty-four Chinese who were passengers on the steam launch "We Lee," which had stranded at Paklungm.

At the annual meeting of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Boniface proposed, Mr. Lange seconded, and it was resolved that:—"In the opinion of this Chamber it is desirable that German Firms become members of this Chamber."

At Shoreditch, County Court, counsel, reading from correspondence, mentioned "Second-hand eggs." Judge Ollier: "What are second-hand eggs? Counsel: These came from Canton. A witness, referring to the sale of a quantity of the eggs wholesale, said they were sold 'W.A.P.," which meant in the trade, "With all faults."

The Government of the Philippine Islands recently sold to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation P.600,000 worth of exchange in New York at 14 premium. It is stated that this transaction is the first sale of Government exchange since 1920. The amount will be put in circulation locally and will thus relieve to a great extent the peso shortage, if any, of which some local business men have been complaining.

Ten days' hard labour without the option of a fine was the sentence imposed at the Magistracy, yesterday, on a middle-aged hawker, for hawking newspapers without a licence. Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones was the Magistrate. The hawker, Tung Yau, admitted the offence, but strongly denied Inspector Caygill's statement that two previous convictions were registered against him. Later, however, after some argument with the Magistrate, he admitted the convictions.

Four men, three of whom had previous convictions registered against them, and all of whom were alleged to be bad characters, were charged at the Marine Court, before the Harbourmaster (Commander C. W. Beckwith), with being on board the steamship "Zuiping," without having the necessary permission. The three who were alleged to have been previously convicted were sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the fourth was fined \$50, with the option of one month's imprisonment.

Dr. Chi Lien-tsu, the Chinese Consul-General in Ottawa, who is returning from China, states that the immigration and trade treaty with Canada which China is now negotiating provides that China will not allow labourers to come to Canada, while the Dominion will remove the \$500 poll-tax which the Chinese regard as a disgrace. Trade sections of the treaty recognise China's need of Canadian wheat and aim at encouraging Canadian merchants in the Orient.

The "Eastern Times" (Shanghai) has published a report to the effect that local merchants and bankers had telegraphed to Peking in connexion with the forthcoming departure of Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs, on leave. The report is to the effect that Sir Francis has applied for leave which will take effect in a few months' time and that the merchants and bankers have requested him to postpone his homegoing in view of the fact that numerous important questions have to be discussed during the next 12 months, such as the special tariff conference, loan securities, the salt and customs revenues, etc. The "N.C. Daily News" informed by Mr. L. A. Lyall, the local Commissioner of Customs, that he has not heard whether the Inspector-General is going Home. Inquiries locally failed to confirm the rest of the story in connexion with the merchants' and bankers' telegram.

REMARKABLE LAND SALES. CHINESE SCRAMBLE FOR CROWN LOTS.

The eagerness of Chinese to buy up land at the present was emphasised yesterday, afternoon, when hundreds of speculators besieged the auction room at the Public Works Department to witness, and in many cases to take part in, the sale of two lots of Crown land. The crowd was so large that only a very small part of it could be accommodated in the room. The less fortunate took up positions outside the open windows of the room and watched the progress of the sale from the exterior. The bidding was very keen, and the leaps which the bids took were even more astonishing. Thousand dollar bids were common, while a goodly number of ten thousand dollar bids were registered. The crowning bid of the sale was one of \$60,000.

The first lot of land offered was that situated on the hillside at Causeway Bay. It is said to be full of rock and will probably cost many thousands of dollars to level out as a site. It has an area of 88,410 square feet and the upset price was \$14,705, exactly half a dollar a square foot. The price rose by leaps and bounds. From \$49,000 it jumped to \$60,000 and then in a series of \$10,000



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE RUHR.

## FRENCH TAKE SEVERE REPRISALS.

BERLIN, March 11th.

Advices from Buer state that the French are taking severe reprisals for the murder of the two Frenchmen for, besides the Mayor, the manager of the Savings Bank and the chairman of the Merchant's Association were taken from their beds last night and arrested. In consequence of an order forbidding anyone to be on the streets between seven o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, neither evening nor morning shifts are able to go to the mines, while the newspapers are not allowed to appear.

The French compelled persons who were leaving church to stick up placards on the walls, announcing the measures taken by the French, but most of the placards were torn down later, upon which the French arrested a number of Germans and ordered them to guard the placards, under penalty of shooting.

The French have occupied the Westernholt mine.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## "FROM FOLLY TO MADNESS."

LONDON, March 11th.

The *Observer* in an editorial headed "From Folly to Madness" contests the suggestion in the French Press that the Treaty of Versailles should be rewritten without consulting Britain or America, who "saved France from annihilation." The journal recalls that when the French Press at first advocated the occupation of the Ruhr and encirclement of the Rhineland it denied that M. Poincaré was associated with such policy, just as now it is denied that the French Government is associated with the policy of scrapping the Treaty of Versailles. The *Observer* calls on the British Government to enquire immediately as to the French Government's intentions, and says it is unthinkable that the British Empire, after the vast part it played in the War, can become a cipher in peace.

## FRANCE VIOLATES TREATY OF 1926.

LONDON, March 11th.

How Holland has been hit by the French and Belgian blockade in the Ruhr and Rhineland is described by a Dutch correspondent of the *Observer*, who points out that all the trucks and ships loaded with coal consigned to Dutch firms have been stopped, while the extensive road traffic across the German frontier south of Dutch Limburg has been paralysed. Moreover, the action of the French in stopping Dutch ships laden with British coal at Mannheim violates the Rhine Treaty of 1926, under which river traffic is absolutely free.

## FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR ON "PITILESS REPRISALS."

PARIS, March 11th.

A message from Dueseldorf says two Frenchmen, a subaltern of infantry, and the acting station-master of Buer, have been found shot dead with a revolver near Rockinghausen. The mayor, chief of police and two notables of Buer have been arrested as hostages. The closing of cafes and cinemas has been ordered, and traffic has been forbidden from seven in the evening. An enquiry has been opened.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, March 11th.

The French Minister of War pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the bodies of the two French who were found shot dead. Addressing the garrison, he declared that such crimes called for pitiless reprisals. It is reported that the author of the shooting is a member of the disarmed security police.

## HARDSHIPS OF THE RUHR POPULATION.

LONDON, March 11th.

The hardships of the population of the Ruhr are described by Reuter's special correspondent, who says that since the occupation the daily food bill of a workman has risen over two hundred per cent. Wages and allowances have increased from 150,000 to 350,000 marks a month. The people are living on bread, butter and vegetables. Milk is rationed and is very scarce. Meat is unobtainable, costing 4,500 marks a pound. Shoes are from 7,000 to 100,000 marks a pair. Even soles cost 20,000 marks. Nobody can afford a suit of clothes, costing 200,000 marks.

## LATEST CABLES.

IRISH ROUND-UP.  
EXCITING WEEK-END IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 11th.

There was a big round-up of Irish men and women in different parts of England on Saturday and Sunday. Over a hundred were arrested and taken to Liverpool, and embarked on a British cruiser, it is believed for Ireland.

The arrests include Art O'Brien, the leader of the Irish Self Determination League and several so-called Republic Generals, and were carried out on charges formulated by the Free State Government. They are the outcome of Mr. Cosgrave's recent visit to London. Scotland Yard during the past few weeks has been weaving a web around the suspected persons, resulting in concerted action on Saturday night in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and elsewhere. The raids were characterised by their suddenness and secrecy and quietness. The prisoners were conveyed in trains timed to arrive at Liverpool simultaneously, and boarded H.M.S. *Castor*, which sailed immediately.

## SCOTLAND YARD DELIGHTED AT SUCCESS OF COUP.

LONDON, March 11th.

Scotland Yard is delighted at the success of the biggest coup in the history of the long fight, and declare that only a few eluded the net. The dramatic swiftness of the swoop is shown by the fact that several of those arrested were in their beds. One person was apprehended at a West End club, and carried off without attracting attention.

A dozen London suburbs provided their quotas. A septuagenarian member of the Daily Express named O'Mahoney was taken at Clapham. He greeted the officers with "welcome boys" and accompanied the janitors happily. The London arrests included twelve women.

Within twenty hours of the beginning of the raid the cruiser *Castor* put off from Liverpool. A number of those who were arrested in Scotland were placed on destroyers waiting in the Clyde, and before daylight 98 prisoners had already reached Dublin, where their future fate is unknown. It is presumed that they will be interned.

## PRINCIPAL ORGANISERS OF I.R.A. ARRESTED.

LONDON, March 11th.

The Chief Constable of Glasgow, in an official report states that 38 Irish rebels were arrested in Scotland and conveyed to Dublin, comprising 28 from Glasgow, including four women. Several of those arrested are stated to be the principal organisers of the Irish Republican Army.

## HOME FOOTBALL LEAGUE RESULTS.

Owing to a telegraphic mutilation in yesterday's football messages the following results were held over. We are now in receipt of the correction from Reuter's.

Birmingham..... 1 Preston N.E. .... 0  
Blackburn R..... 1 Newcastle U. .... 2

## EARLIER CABLES.

GREEK TRANSPORT DISASTER  
HEARTRENDING SCENES AT PIRAEUS.

ATHENS, March 11th.

The transport which sank in a storm off Piraeus was a small one, over-crowded, with 250 officers and men from Greek cruisers. It was struck successively by three huge waves, and capsized. An explosion followed. Many craft hastened to the scene, but the rough sea hindered rescue work. The victims are now estimated at upwards of one hundred and fifty. There were heartrending scenes at the landing of the bodies at Piraeus.

## ACCIDENT ON WARSHIP.

## FATAL EXPLOSION ON H.M.S. "COVENTRY."

LONDON, March 11th.

The Admiralty announces that one naval rating was killed and four were seriously injured by an explosion on the cruiser *Coventry*, as mentioned on the 9th inst., owing to a fracture in the air-pressure pipe, so that a torpedo which was expelled from a torpedo tube fell among a party of men.

## LATEST CABLES.

THE KENYA CONTROVERSY.  
"LIKELY TO BECOME TOUCHSTONE OF THE EMPIRE."

LONDON, March 11th.

The political situation at Kenya is acute. Consequent upon the refusal of the settlers to accept the Colonial Office suggestions for the settlement of the Indian question, it was recently announced that the Governor, Sir Robert S. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., and also a deputation of European settlers were proceeding to London in order to lay their views before the Government. It is now intimated that a mass meeting of Indians at Nairobi has also decided to send a delegation to England, with the same object, whilst a telegram from Delhi reports that the non-official Indian members of the Legislature are anxious to press the claims of Kenya. The Indians are despatching a delegation to London in May, when the Kenya deputations are expected to be in London.

The latest advices from Kenya show that the Indians have now decided to press for complete equality of status.

The *Daily News* dwells on the potential dangers of the Kenya controversy, which, it says, is likely to become the very touchstone of the Empire.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## STUDENTS POISONED.

## SENSATIONAL OCCURRENCE AT CHEKIANG.

SHANGHAI, March 12th.

A sensational case of poisoning is reported from Hangchow, where eleven students of the Chekiang First Provincial Normal School, and two servants are dead, while seven students are critically ill and scores are slightly indisposed. It is stated that the poison was discovered in some rice which had been served at the evening meal. Five of the cooks have been arrested.

## THE FUKIEN FIGHTING.

PEKING, March 12th.

Advices from Fukien state that General San Chuan Fang's troops have entered the province and reached Shaowu. Admiral Sah Chan Ping is proceeding to Shaowu in order to persuade General Sun Chuan Fang not to advance.

The residents of Foochow are alarmed and many big shops are closing in fear of disturbances.

## THE CHINA SQUADRON.

The new commander of the Submarine (Fourth) Flotilla on the China Station is one of the most experienced officers in submarine work in the British Navy. says a writer in a Home paper. Captain Charles G. Brodie, who relieves Captain Charles S. Beaming, D.S.O., in the command of the depot ship *Titanic* (Hongkong) and the Flotilla, has served in the Navy since January, 1900, and in his lieutenant days he specialised in submarine work with great credit. He was promoted lieutenant in 1904, commander in 1916, and reached his present rank in June of last year. When the Great War opened, he was in command of the Gibraltar Submarine Flotilla, and rendered excellent work in that capacity till 1919, when he was promoted commander for his work in the Dardanelles. After his promotion he assumed command of the M1 attached to the Atlantic Fleet, and was at its head during the remainder of the war. This was not the only risk in submarine work he had experienced. He was in command of the ill-fated O11 when she was sunk in 1909. On that occasion he saved the life of his second in command, Lieutenant Watkins, and was awarded the R.H.S. medal for his bravery. When he got his promotion last June, Captain Brodie was in command of the M1 attached to the Atlantic Fleet. Captain Brodie is a Scot by descent.

Commander V. E. Ward will take over the command of the sloop *Magnolia* on the China Station at an early date, with effect from January 27th.

Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Spurgin has been appointed to the river gunboat *Waterloo*, China Station, from February 2nd.

## AMERICAN CABLE NEWS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

## U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

President Harding nominated and the Senate last night confirmed Alexander P. Moore, publisher of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be Ambassador to Spain, succeeding Cyrus E. Woods, appointed Ambassador to Japan.

[Alexander P. Moore has been connected with Pittsburgh newspapers in various capacities nearly all his life. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1887 and was employed as reporter, city editor, managing editor and publisher of various newspapers. His second wife was the late Lillian Russell, actress, whom he married in 1912. In the campaign of 1910 Mrs. Moore made many speeches in support of Mrs. Harding.]

## PATIENT BAFFLING PHYSICIANS.

ESCANABAR, MICH., March 4th.

Miss Evelyn Lyons who is dangerously ill of pneumonia, and peritonitis following an attack of influenza is baffling physicians with a temperature of 114 degrees Fahrenheit, which is the highest a physician's thermometer registers and hitherto unknown in medical science. The patient is conscious.

## CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

The sixty-seventh congress adjourned at noon today. Vast crowds witnessed the last hour departure, many of whom will not return. The last bill to become a law was one for better butter, the measure changing the butter fat standards.

The closing session was turned into a songfest with Representative Clarke of New York as choir master. The favourite songs were "Dixie," "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Carry Me Back To Ole Virginia."

Representative F. W. Mondell, Republican, floor leader in the house, said the sixty-seventh congress was the greatest congress in history. Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said: "Not a single accomplishment for the public benefit resulted during the congress just closed."

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

## BISHOP OF MANCHESTER'S VIEW.

A striking pronouncement on the subject whether murderers should be hanged was made in Manchester recently in a letter by the Bishop of Manchester, read at a meeting in support of the movement for the abolition of capital punishment. The Bishop wrote: "That he could not agree with those who held that the State had no right in any circumstances to sentence to death one of its citizens. On the other hand, it was clear that this right ought only to be exercised in the most extreme cases. If, for example, there was an outbreak of murder on such a scale as to create a general sense of insecurity of life, it would become legitimate as an emergency measure. But the decision to transfer a living soul from this world to another involved such a fearful responsibility that any human authority was guilty of grave presumption if it reached this decision without a great searching of heart."

"It is probably true, I think," the letter continues, "that to most criminals capital punishment, because of its definiteness, is slightly more effective as a deterrent in the moment of temptation than any other form of penalty. On the other hand, it invests murder with a certain fictitious glamour, and I believe its effect as a deterrent in the moment of temptation is more than counterbalanced by the more subtle influence of this glamour for unbalanced minds working as a pervasive suggestion. It is, of course, possible that abolition would, for the moment, produce a few extra murders, because of the momentary impression that the penalty was relaxed. But this would not last long. The capital penalty, the Bishop holds, did harm by undermining the general respect for the sanctity of life, for the State which killed was giving the sanction of the State to killing, and was also creating a peculiarly vicious sort of sympathy with criminals. Moral standards were corrupted by anything which artificially obtained sympathy for those who chiefly merited condemnation."

## ARMY'S NEW WEAPONS.

The Military training of combatant units in the Army, apart from the Royal Artillery, has now been arranged on a more comprehensive basis, as a result of experience gained in the Great War, and the course of instruction has been modified to embrace a wider range of weapons. Prior to the late war the rifle was broadly speaking, the principal weapon in which training was given; consequently the term "musketry year" described sufficiently the course in small arms. In these days, however, the courses include instruction not only in the use of the rifle and bayonet, sword and lance, but also in the light machine-gun or Lewis gun, the Hotchkiss, hand grenades, and trench mortars. This amplification of weapons is reflected in the division of the Small Arms School, where officers and non-commissioned officers acting as instructors are divided into three wings:

- 1.—Rifle wing, for rifle, bayonet, and grenades;
- 2.—Light gun wing, for Lewis and Hotchkiss guns and revolvers; and
- 3.—Light mortar wing.

The range of instruction having thus been widened, the term "weapon training year" has been substituted by the Military Training Section of the War Office for the old term "musketry training year." All arms receive instruction in the rifle, including even the administrative corps, but the other weapons are used only by the infantry and cavalry. To a certain extent, too, the Territorial Army receives instruction in all the weapons enumerated.

## "MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS" IN CHINA.

## AN EXAMPLE.

The following is taken from the "Political Diary" of the *Peking Evening News*—

"During the time we have attempted to study the political conditions in this country we have tried many times to obtain information on the important question of the methods of election adopted in China and especially the way in which the present Parliament came to power. We must confess that up till now we could gather but very little information on this subject."

"But a letter received from one of our friends, who resides in the vicinity of Mentoukou, brought some light on the system of suffrage in his neighbourhood. The local magistrate of the Wang Ping district suddenly decided that a district assembly had to be elected one day last week. A strong agitation was launched among the local villagers. The elections were held last Friday, but, in spite of a considerable amount of money spent and of influences involved, the election failed to give the results desired by the power. This, certainly, did not stop the intrigues of the party of mine-owners of the district who presented as their candidate the son of one of their members, a student from Peking. The magistrate called the elections off, and a new campaign was started. The main feature of this campaign was the arrival of quite a crowd of students and politicians from the capital, who not only conducted the electioneering campaign, but actually took part in the voting, though their only qualification to vote was their relationship, or simply friendship, with the prospective candidate and not their residence or ownership in the district. Another interesting feature was that the local authorities denied the right to vote of those of the local villagers who happened to be employed in the foreign concerns of the district. In general, according to our correspondent, anti-foreign feelings were largely displayed throughout the campaign."

"But what is the reason of this sudden revival, or rather birth, of municipal interest in a district, which up till now has never shown any attitude of local patriotism? Have the politicians of the Wang Ping realised that they have some obligations toward the well-being of their locality? Do they have some plans for the improvement of the local conditions? Nothing of the kind. The only reason why the influential parties in Mentoukou seem to take an interest in the life of their district is on account of rumours that the foreign enterprises there are planning the construction of a new railway line in connection with the discovery of new deposits of coal on their territory. Opposition to the development of such prosperous foreign enterprises, which compete with the primitively exploited native mines, and the possible profits which may be derived from handling the question of land purchasing for the new line is the only aim which the Wang Ping local Solons have in view."

"After this sketch of municipal elections, we do not wonder any more how some of the parliamentarians have obtained their seats."

## CHINESE PHONETIC SCRIPT IN USE.

Recently, new and greatly simplified methods of writing Chinese have obtained some amount of official sanction in China, and are now being adopted by many Christian missionaries. The new script is based on the phonetic method of spelling, and claims to represent accurately all Chinese words by means of a quite limited number of different symbols. The Bible Society has already published the Mandarin version of the New Testament in two kindred forms of Chinese phonetic script. One of these forms was invented by a Chinese scholar and reformer, Dr. Wedg, and during the last few years has been brought into use for missionary purposes by Dr. Sidney Peil, of the M.M.S. Mission, Chihli. Mr. Stephen Moncrie, of Liverpool, has forwarded to "The Bible of the World" a letter from Dr. Peil, dated Siao-chang, Chihli, Oct. 30th, 1923. This states:

"Our training class for teachers of the 'Wong phonetic system' is over. Out of the twenty-one students, eighteen have been selected and appointed to various parts of this great district, where they will teach 'phonetic,' and so enable common people to read the New Testament for themselves. These teachers are better than ever. We gave them intensive training in 'phonetic' reading and writing, and also in methods of teaching. They are of a higher type than the men we had last year, and should accomplish a great deal through God's grace."

A Chang Pao Ling, who is the leading Chinese educational authority in North China and himself the head of the large Middle School in Tientsin, paid a visit to our hospital at Tsingchow, where we showed him Chinese patients reading the Scriptures fluently through the use of the Wong phonetic system. We also showed him a youth who was quite illiterate when he came into the hospital, but after he learnt to read the phonetic script he had gone on to read Chinese 'character' from the phonetic, by means of editions of St. Luke and the Acts, which print the two sides by side. This youth had trained himself until he was able to read fluently at sight. Mr. Chang admitted: 'If this boy had been the son of a wealthy father in Tientsin and had attended my school for seven years, he could not have read Chinese character so well.' Two of our trained teachers have been sent aside as an experiment for special work in this particular use of phonetic script. I believe that it is possible in this way to shorten considerably the time for an ordinary education in Chinese 'character.'"

## RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN MANCHURIA.

## RETURNING HOME AFTER BEING CARED FOR BY CHINESE.

Some very interesting details were related with reference to the Russian refugee problem in Manchuria by the head of the relief work in that province, Mr. Morgan Palmer, in an interview with a representative of the *North-China Daily News* last week. Mr. Morgan Palmer had been in Shanghai for a few days conferring with the China Central Committee and proposed to return to his post in the north.

The people in Shanghai have no clear idea of the situation there, and although the problem in Shanghai is grave, how much more must it be in Kirin, for instance, where there were only four foreigners prior to the arrival of the refugees in bands of 400 or 500 men, women and children? Mr. Palmer told of the heroic work of Dr. Greig and the others, who dispensed medicines, built temporary hospitals, gave out food and clothing to the sufferers, only their valiant work preventing typhus and other diseases from decimating the homeless folk. Mr. Palmer, however, says that the greatest of credit must be given to the Chinese, who, themselves so often recipients of charity at times of stress in various portions of their country, have come forward nobly in this emergency. The provincial official repaired old barracks, provided stores, fuel, wooden beds and made them as comfortable as possible. Under the direction of the American Red Cross representative the Chinese established soup kitchens for which have since been substituted an allowance of five cents per person per day—officers and their wives receiving twice that figure—with a definite portion of bread daily. The officials are reported to have spent at least \$200,000, and are dispensing in addition more than a ton of bread each day. In Taitshar and other stations similar work is being carried on, well heated barracks, food, soup or daily rations sufficient to stay the pangs of hunger being provided.

Conditions are such on the plains that work cannot be provided for even a minute minority of these unfortunate, though their cry is general in this respect. Mr. Palmer told of the desires of many to be sent back to Russia and said that steps were being taken to transport as many as could be. The Chinese higher officials have investigated under what conditions these soldiers may return and find that the Red Army is willing to receive them—as a matter of fact a group of 260 officers have already recrossed the border of Heilungkiang and been enrolled into the regiments of their former enemies, and it is believed that because of their earlier relations. Others hearing of the satisfactory conditions these have established with the Chita Government, have applied to the Chinese to procure for them safeguards and promises, and more than 200 applications have been acted upon by the Harbin Soviet commander to be forward to Chita.

Commenting on the Shanghai situation Mr. Morgan Palmer said that the proper place for the emigrants and others unable to care for themselves in Russia. He hopes that the interested Russian officials and other foreign friends of this group may realize their ambition.

## "KLANISMS."

## THE GENTLE ART OF TALKING IN RIDDLES.

The Ku Klux Klan, the secret society, which wars on Catholics, Jews, Negroes, and aliens, with its nightshirts and dance cap uniforms and its punitive raids on wicked homes, may be as its opponents say, importing a spirit of religious rascality, but it is certainly adding vastly to the humour of the American language.

Recently one of its "kligraps," or organisers, revealed that the seemingly simple form of greeting "Hullo, Mac," employed by Irishmen in the United States, concealed a sinister watchword, "Make America Catholic." He gave as equally popular greeting, "Hullo, Cap," an abbreviation of the familiar "Hullo, Captain," but which now stands for "Keep America Protestant."

The revelations of the kligrap have led to the discovery by humorous writers that the streets and homes of American cities are reverberating with similar cryptic greetings. For instance, Negroes have been overheard recently using the form of address "Hullo man," thus conveying the message "Make America Negro."

Children, too, are constantly exclaiming, "Maw, maw," or "Make America wet," while servants and shop assistants keep reiterating the word "Mam," in evident admonition to "Make America Mormon" or "Make America Methodist." Riddle is powerless to diminish the zeal with which hundreds of thousands of grown-up men are playing the game of Ku Klux Klan. For their membership, carrying with a cross and a nightcap with eye-holes, they pay a fee of 25 cts. and in return are initiated into the mysticisms of the Ku Klux vocabulary, which makes possible such delightful "Klownversations" as: Ayak—Are you a Klansman? Klu—Klansman I am. Kluar—Name your Klan and realm. Kon—Klan One, New York. Pag—Password and grip (the grip is a shake of the left hand with the right). Kiky—Klansman, I greet you. Yitah—Yours in the saved, unflinching 'nd.

Horst Stinnes is reported to have bought through agents nearly 1,000,000 tons of coal in Great Britain.



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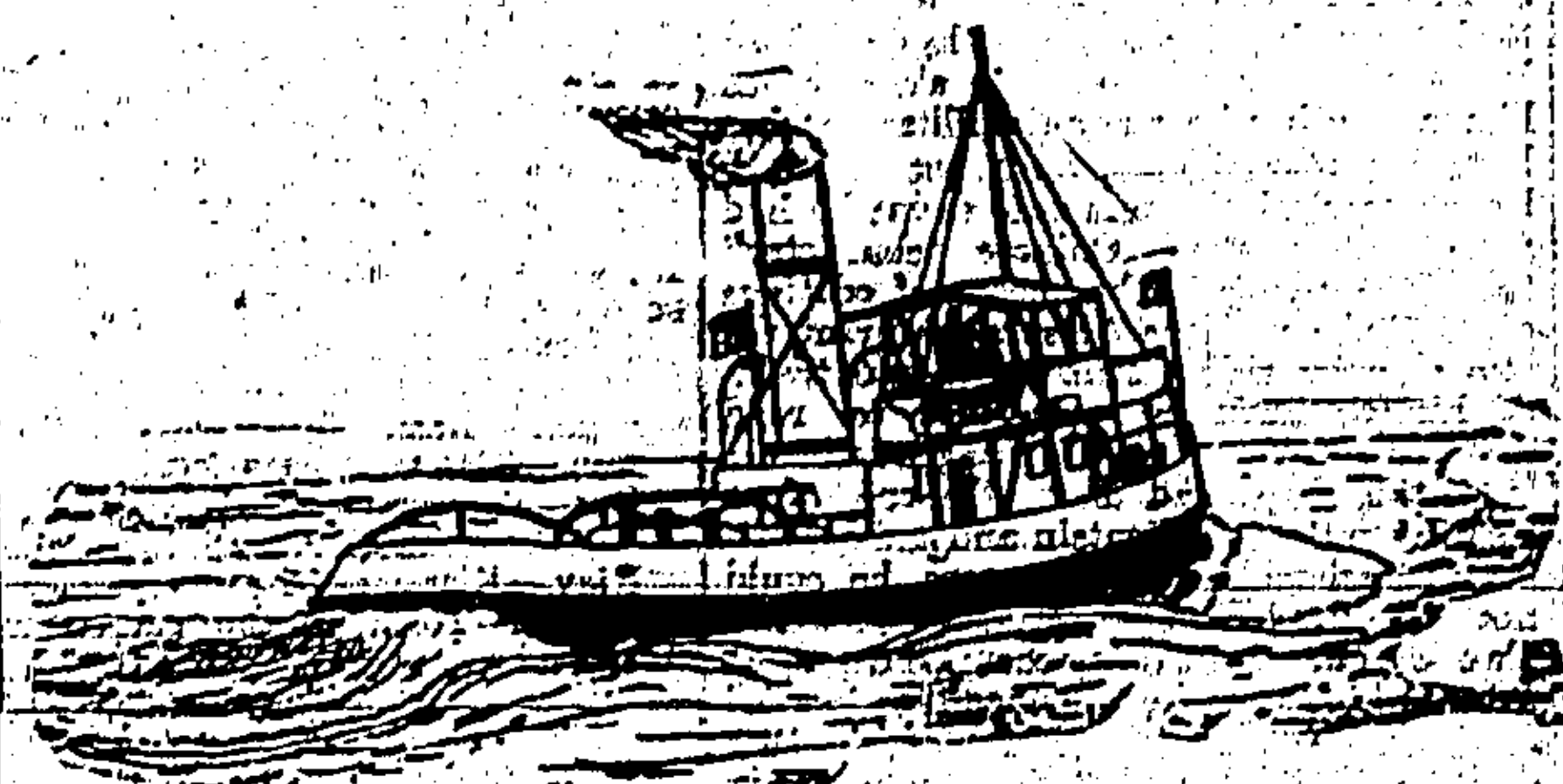
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## CURIOUS INCIDENT AT ALIPORE.

KITE "STEALS" TREASURE.

A remarkable incident involving the loss and recovery of a miniature golden and jewelled throne valued at about Rs. 1,000 took place at Alipore recently.

It appears that the messenger of a firm in Park Street was passing down Alipore Lane on his way to the residence of a well-known Indian (whose property the gold throne was) carrying the precious ornament wrapped carefully in paper, when a kite suddenly swooped down, snatched the paper parcel and, before the astonished messenger could realise what had happened, was high in the air with its quarry. The servant at once raised the alarm and as the bird had flown in the direction of No. 15, Alipore Road which was close at hand, permission was obtained to search the garden. But all in vain. Evening came, but no sign of the "stolen" treasure.

Meantime the firm who had sent the ornament offered a tempting reward to the finder, but there seemed little hope of earning it.

Next morning the search was resumed, every nook and corner of the garden being thoroughly scanned. Attention was next turned to the house and roof. A search was made, and the khausama, who, had had reason to suspect the thieving propensities of the kite, its nest being near the kitchen, thought he would examine the roof himself, and proceeded upstairs. In a little while he appeared, hands trembling and eyes shining with delight, and in his hand the lost ruby-studded throne. Previous searches of the roof had neglected to look on the narrow ledge, which formed a fringe round the roof.

The bird, it appears, had a nest on a neighbouring tree, and, evidently being in want of something to feed its numerous family, had carried the ornament to the roof where, much to its disgust, it had found that the parcel contained nothing more edible than a series of stupid pearls and a mass of designed gold!

The throne was about three and a half inches square with a series of cobras round the royal dais and a lovely gold canopy, like an inverted umbrella, overhanging the throne. From the point of the "umbrella" depended pearls which, in their turn, were tipped with sapphires. Round the dais was a kind of gold paling studded with rubies and, in the centre of the dais, a delicately-moulded lotus flower, with three leaves.

## TRUTH AND HALF-TRUTH.

THE POPE'S PLEA FOR HONESTY.

The Pope, in an Encyclical letter proclaiming St. Francis of Sales the patron saint of writers and journalists, has forbidden the use of half-truth as a polemical weapon. Honesty must be the watchword of writers, and they are so to express their thought that readers may rejoice in the knowledge that they are being told the truth. This, as is well known to all whose duty it is to give and to analyse the information upon which public opinion is based, is a counsel, not only of Christian virtue, but of professional wisdom. Whoever neglects it is a bad journalist as well as a bad Christian, for half-truth is a weapon which, though it seems at first sharp and effective, soon grows blunt in hand. That it may be temporarily effective none can deny. The Pope himself admits it. But its effect depends, not upon any power within itself, but upon the fact that it is mistaken for the truth. The mistake is swiftly discovered, the half-truth recognized. Those who have been deceived put on the armour of distrust, and it is a truism among propagandists that against this all weapons fail.

Yet there are in literature many examples of what might at first be regarded as the effective use of half-truth. Dickens did not write impartially of prisons; Dryden was not careful to give a balanced estimate of men with whom he was in political disagreement; Swift was no even-handed judge, Gifford a savage caricaturist, and Hogarth no quiet historian of the manners of his time. They presented their own side of a case in the full light of satirical genius. Their work is a passionate statement, not a judicial summing-up. Are they, then, to be accused of being dealers in half-truth? Is it to be pretended that impartiality would have added to their power? The answer is that they never flew false colours. They never invited those who received their work to consider it as a summary of evidence. As artist has a right to select because all the world knows that he is selecting; and to say, as is so often said of a satirist by his aggrieved opponents, that "he has not given the other side of the case," is but to repeat that he is a satirist. Half-truth is evil and useless when it masquerades as truth; but the world would be a dull place if all artists became judges.—Times.

## THE ANCIENT PROFESSION OF DENTISTRY.

Dentistry, whose practitioners have adopted St. Apollonia as their patron, ranks among the oldest professions, in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum there is a fine example of gold bridged teeth once worn by an Egyptian, who got them from his dentist about 3,000 years ago. Herodotus says that the ancient Egyptians had special physicians, for diseases of the teeth, while Cicerio quotes a passage from the Twelve Tables, or ancient Laws of Rome, reproaching persons who eat with their teeth joined with gold. Martial, darts his shafts of satire against the fashionable dames whose gums, are, filled with "painted teeth" made of Indian horn—that is, ivory.

## ONE MAN'S THREE SELVES.

THE MYSTERIES OF MULTIPLE PERSONALITY.

Is it possible for the body to be operated by more than one soul? This fascinating conception has been suggested in a novel form by Mr. Gerald Balfour, who, according to his brother, the Earl of Balfour, has advanced a very interesting theory on multiple personality.

Mr. Gerald Balfour (said the Earl in his latest Gifford lecture) considered that it was not necessary, or perhaps, even probable, that a particular organism should be the instrument of only one soul. Such a theory would appear to be supported by telepathic communication, regarding which, Lord Balfour said, "evidence proved conclusively that in certain rare cases what passed in one mind was known to another mind without that process of psychical interpretation which, in the ordinary, was the only method by which soul could communicate with soul."

## MULTIPLE PERSONALITY.

Mr. Gerald Balfour has been for many years a leading member of the Society for Psychical Research, which, in the course of its proceedings, has devoted considerable attention to the subject of "Multiple Personality." A remarkable collection of evidence has been brought together by Dr. T. W. Mitchell who is now the president of the Society, and recorded in its proceedings.

A *Daily News* representative was shown recently in Part 16 of the Proceedings, Dr. Mitchell's account of a number of types of multiple personality, with evidence that two co-existing streams of consciousness may manifest themselves as two distinct personalities through one bodily organism.

The examples cited include the famous case of Mr. Hanna, who, after an accident, developed a new personality which had no knowledge of his former self.

But the old memories were not destroyed; they were only dissociated, and in the course of treatment the old self began to alternate with the new self. The old self when it reappeared was "as ignorant of the new self as the new self was of the old self."

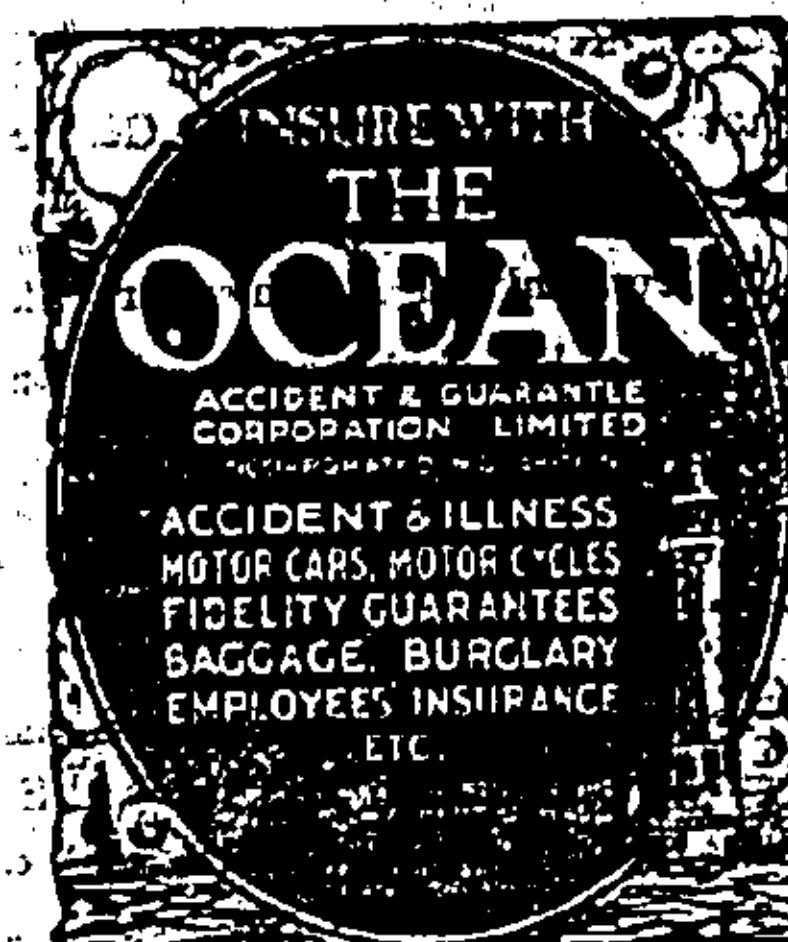
## OLD SELF AND THE NEW.

"The only way to ensure the stability and permanence of the old self was to get it to synthesize with the new self, thus producing a third self which knew both the others. The third self was, however, different from the normal self which emerges as a third self in the synthesis of two selves which are each, but fragments of an original whole self. For in the Hanna case each self was a whole self, although one had a much fuller content, a much richer store of memories, than the other. And the third self instead of being the original self restored by the union of two halves, was the original self with the memories of the new self superadded."

## STRANGE CASE OF "SALLY."

Dr. Mitchell also quotes the case of Miss Beauchamp, in whom two separate personalities alternated, but who, when the real Miss Beauchamp was reconstructed had memory for the whole lives of the two selves. These alternating personalities were known as B.I. and R.I.V. and then synthesis recently formed Miss B. But at the same time there existed a co-conscious personality known as "Sally." But as a fully formed personality "Sally" was never a part of the original Miss Beauchamp in the same sense that B.I. or R.I.V. was and when the reconstruction of the disintegrated self was to be brought about there was no room for "Sally" except "where she came from."

In some rare instances of multiple personality "we may get a large number of incomplete selves, some of which are so abortive as hardly to warrant the designation of selves at all," and Dr. Mitchell places King Louis V. in this category.



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## INWARD MAILES.

FROM	PER	DATE
Australia & Manila	Arifura	18th inst.
Shanghai	Sunang	18th inst.
Shanghai	Lahore	18th inst.
Manila	Pris. Taft	18th inst.
Japan	Alipore	18th inst.
Straits	Mishima Maru	18th inst.
Haiphong	Souda	18th inst.
Japan	Kamakura Maru	18th inst.
Shanghai	Suyung	18th inst.
Australia & Manila	Yoshino Maru	18th inst.
Europe via Suez (Letters only)	Pyrrhus	18th inst.
London, 15th Feb.		
Europe via Suez (Papers) London, 15th Feb.		
London (Papers, 13th Feb.)	Karmala	18th inst.
U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Pris. McKinley	18th inst.

## OUTWARD MAILES.

FOR	PER	DATE
Bangkok via Swatow	Kwangtung	Tuesday, 13th 10.30 A.M.
Bangkok	Chitdar	10.31 A.M.
Swatow Amoy and Foochow	Haitung	Noon
Haitung and Haiphong	Haitung	Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifong	Noon
Haiphong	Haifong	Noon
Swatow	Haifong	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Nankin	2.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques	Lahore	2.30 P.M.
South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi	Lahore	2.30 P.M.
Bombay and Aden	Lahore	2.30 P.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Koying	2.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Taming	2.30 P.M.
Pakhoi	Koying	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Koying	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada	Pris. Taft	Parcels 13th, 5.03 P.M.
U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe	Pris. Taft	Registration 14th, 8.15 A.M.
via San Francisco—due San Francisco	Pris. Taft	Letters 10.00 A.M.
5th April		
Swatow	Wingang	Wednesday 14th, 8.30 A.M.
Haiphong and Haiphong	Wingang	8.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques	Hakone Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M.
South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi	Hakone Maru	Letters 8.45 A.M.
Europe via MARSEILLE	Hakone Maru	2.30 P.M.
due MARSEILLE, 14th April	Hakone Maru	2.30 P.M.
Straits and Bombay	Pris. Madison	3.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tallying	5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tallying	5.00 P.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Souha Maru	5.03 P.M.
Japan	Yoshino Maru	Thursday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Hakone Maru	2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Yoshino Maru	2.00 P.M.
Straits, Amoy and Foochow	Loongang	Friday, 16th, 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Loongang	Noon
Shanghai and Japan	Shizuoka Maru	Saturday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Ceylon	Asay La Bidau	Sunday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
*Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa	Asay La Bidau	Registration 9.00 A.M.
*India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt	Asay La Bidau	Letters 9.00 A.M.
& EUROPE via MARSEILLE	Asay La Bidau	2.00 P.M.
due MARSEILLE, 20th April	Asay La Bidau	2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Kajo Maru	Wednesday, 21st, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Kajo Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia	Kajo Maru	Letters 8.45 A.M.
& New Zealand via Thursday Island	Kajo Maru	2.30 P.M.
due Thursday Island, 4th April	Kajo Maru	2.30 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Kashmir	Wednesday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques	Kashmir	Registration 2.00 P.M.
South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi	Kashmir	Letters 2.00 P.M.
Europe via MARSEILLE—due	Kashmir	2.00 P.M.
MARSEILLE, 15th April	Kashmir	2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia & New	Tango Maru	Wednesday, 21st, 8.45 A.M.
Zealand via Thursday Island—due	Tango Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M.
Thursday Island, 1st April	Tango Maru	Letters 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A.	Tango Maru	2.30 P.M.
Central & South America, &	Tango Maru	2.30 P.M.
EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Tango Maru	2.30 P.M.
—due Vancouver, 9th April	Tango Maru	2.30 P.M.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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Telegraphic Transfer	170 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	170 1/2
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Telegraphic Transfer	170 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	170 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bill, at sight	111
Private, 30 days sight	108
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	98
On MANILA—On demand	127
On SINGAPORE—On demand	127
On BATAVIA—On demand	127
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